U.S. -- Bureau of Immigration

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1899.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1899.

R.S.

Digitized by Google

117886

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Document No. 2148.

Commissioner-General of Immigration.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

Digitized by Google

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1899.

SIR: Herewith is respectfully submitted a report of the operations of the Bureau of Immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

From the accompanying tables may be seen, as per their respective titles, the total number of steerage immigrants admitted at the ports of the United States, as well as those who have arrived at the ports of Canada and, upon their declarations as to their intention to come to this country, have received the usual certificates of admission. The figures given are, however, not conclusive as to the exact number of immigrants, though substantially so as to trans-oceanic ones, for some who profess to be destined to Canada either remain in this country upon discharge from the immigrant stations at the ports of arrival, selling the unused coupons on the railroad tickets exhibited to corroborate their alleged destination, or speedily return here from the Dominion.

There is also a large number of immigrants who come as cabin passengers, as to whom the Bureau has as yet been unable to secure the information called for by the questions contained in the lists prescribed by the act of March 3, 1893. This is due in large part to the idea that an essential feature of the immigrant is that he should be too poor or too indifferent to comfort to travel otherwise than in the steerage, as well as to the actual or supposed resentment of cabin passengers—whether immigrants or tourists—at being subjected to the alleged indignity of replying to those questions which the steerage passenger's condition is too humble to enable him to resist successfully.

Of such arrivals in this country during the period to which this report relates there were 25,000 who intended to remain here and who would have been classified as immigrants had they traveled in the steerage.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED, BY PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1898 AND 1899.

Ports.	1898.			1899.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Baltimore, Md	6,229	4,506	10,735	9,763	4,889	14,652
Boston, Mass	5,633	6,638	12,271	9,582	9,645	19,227
Galveston, Tex	755	379	1,134	503	399	902
Key West, Fla	1,352	1,011	2,363	1,946	583	2,529
New Bedford, Mass	99	76	175	24	30	54
New Orleans, La	1,247	492	1,739	1,264	453	1,717
New York, N. Y	105,550	73,198	178,748	151,198	91,375	242,573
Philadelphia, Pa	4,709	3,651	8,360	5,894	4,077	9,971
Portland, Me	355	147	502	322	90	412
Portland, Oreg	131	2	133	961	21	982
Provincetown, Mass	46	3	49			
San Francisco, Cal	1,856	418	2,274	3,726	1,040	4,766

Digitized by Google

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED, BY PORTS, ETC.—Continued.

Ports.	1898.			1899.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Newport News, Va	6	3	9	3	2	5
Gloucester, Mass	4		4	1	1	2
Tampa, Fla				51	11	62
Miami, Fla	40	26	66	8		8
Total United States	128,012	90,550	218,562	185,246	112,616	297,862
Through Canada, via—						
Point Levis, Quebec	2,928	2,198	5,126	5,375	2,821	8,196
St. John, Halifax	1,532	686	2,218	2,420	934	3,354
Vancouver and Victoria	3,303	90	3,393	2,236	67	2,303
Total Canada	7,763	2,974	10,737	10,031	3,822	13,853
Grand total	135,775	93,524	229,299	195,277	116,438	311,715

As regards the distribution of arrivals among the several ports of entry in this country and Canada, it appears from Table I that at Canadian ports there was an increase as compared with the figures shown in the last annual report of the Bureau of 3,116, or 29 per cent, while the arrivals for the same period at ports of the United States show an excess of 79,300, or 36 per cent. The increase at Canadian ports is confined to those of the Atlantic coast, Vancouver and Victoria exhibiting a decrease of 1,090, or 42 per cent, and the Atlantic ports an increase of 4,206, or 57 per cent. The Pacific ports of the United States show increases at Portland, Oreg., of 849, and at San Francisco of 2,492, or more than double the immigration at said port during the fiscal year 1898.

TABLE II.—IMMIGRATION, BY NATIONALITY, FOR FISCAL YEARS 1897–98 AND 1898–99, SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE FOR EACH COUNTRY, RESPECTIVELY, AND THE TOTAL NET INCREASE IN 1898–99, FROM PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR 1897–98.

Countries.	1897–98.	1898–99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Austria-Hungary	39,797	62,491	22,694	
Belgium	695	1,101	406	
Denmark	1,946	2,690	744	
France, including Corsica	1,990	1,694		296
German Empire	17,111	17,476	365	
Greece	2,339	2,333		6
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	58,613	77,419	18,806	
Netherlands	767	1,029	262	
Norway	4,938	6,705	1,767	
Portugal, including Cape de Verde and Azore islands	1,717	2,054	337	
Poland[1]	4,726			4,726
Roumania	900	1,606	706	
Russian Empire and Finland	29,828	60,982	31,154	
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro		52	52	
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	577	385		192
Sweden	12,398	12,797	399	
Switzerland	1,246	1,326	80	
Turkey in Europe	176	80		96
United Kingdom	38,021	45,123	7,102	
Not specified	1	6	5	
Total Europe	217,786	297,349	84,879	5,316
China	2,071	1,660		411
Japan	2,230	2,844	614	
India		17	17	
Turkey in Asia	4,275	4,436	161	
Other Asia	61	15		46
Total Asia	8,637	8,972	792	457

[1] See page 8, par. 3.

Digitized by Google

TABLE II.—IMMIGRATION, BY NATIONALITY, FOR FISCAL YEARS 1897-98 AND 1898-99, SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE FOR EACH COUNTRY, ETC.—Continued.

Countries.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Africa	48	51	3	
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	153	456	303	
Hawaiian Islands	40	256	216	
Philippine Islands		19	19	
Pacific Islands not specified	8	79	71	
British North America	350	1,322	972	
British Honduras	2			2
Other Central America	5	159	154	
Mexico	107	161	54	
South America	39	89	50	
West Indies	2,124	2,585	461	
All other countries		217	217	
Grand total	229,299	311,715	88,191	5,775
Net increase			82,416	

As to the countries which contributed to the total of 311,715, Table II shows that those of Europe supplied 297,349; of Asia, 8,972; of Africa, 51; and of all other countries, 5,343. The increases, as compared with the numbers for 1898, were, from Europe, 79,563; from Asia, 335; from Africa, 3; and from all other countries, 2,515. Omitting consideration of those countries showing comparatively small variations from the usual annual immigration, attention is directed to the arrivals from Austria-Hungary, the Russian Empire and Finland, and Italy, which show, respectively, increases of 22,694, 31,154, and 18,806, or 57 per cent, 104 per cent, and 32 per cent.

The system of tabulation of statistical reports has, as will be observed, been altered, so that, while perhaps requiring the exercise of more care in instituting comparison with the figures given in the tables accompanying former reports, yet it is believed will furnish information of more practical utility in regard to the character of immigration than was obtainable heretofore. Thus, in addition to showing the recent geographical or political origin of aliens who come to this country to settle, there is shown also the distinctive race to which they respectively belong, using the word "race" in its popular rather than in its strict ethnological sense; so that, from an experience of the distinguishing occupations of each race, its moral, mental, and physical characteristics, and their development under American institutions, a basis may be formed for estimating its effect upon the population and industries of the United States. From this aspect an Englishman does not lose his race characteristics by coming from South Africa, a German his by coming from France, or a Hebrew his, though he come from any country on the globe.

There has been retained, however, a classification according to countries of origin, with some slight changes, by means of which a comparison may be made with similar statistical reports of former years.

Digitized by Google

TABLE III.—REPORT OF IMMIGRATION AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

Race.	Sex.		Total.	Ages.			Debarred.							Returned in one year after landing.	Relieved in hospital.	Illiteracy, 14 years and over.		Immigrants bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Have been in the United States before.
	Male.	Female.		Under 14 years.	14 to 45.	45 and over.	Idiots.	Insane persons.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Convicts.	Assisted immigrants.	Contract laborers.			Can read but can not write.	Can neither read nor write.	$30 or over.	Less than $30.		
African (black)	220	192	412	70	296	46			3				5	1	1	6	98	29	372	$2,510	217
Albanian																					
Armenian	471	203	674	119	513	42			25	4			1		16		105	84	337	12,490	46
Austrian	87	32	119	22	85	12										1	17	36	100	3,020	20
South American	42	10	52	13	39									2			1	35	2	2,278	10
Central American	38	20	58	11	45	2												39	1	3,108	12
Bulgarian	19	1	20	4	16				1				7					7	9	401	4
Bohemian and Moravian	1,262	1,264	2,526	547	1,742	237			6				3		9	7	60	361	1,241	72,564	217
Chinese	1,627	11	1,638	10	1,574	54						70			2		2	9	1,231	12,444	1,429
Croatian and Slovenian	7,266	1,366	8,632	398	7,869	365			67	6			60		47	34	2,120	1,242	6,370	121,757	1,064
Cuban	1,074	300	1,374	183	970	221		1	1					5	1	4	26	462	696	73,015	893
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	297	70	367	17	340	10			1					1	3		101	125	179	9,035	57
Dutch and Flemish	1,226	634	1,860	425	1,284	151			18	1			1	1	3	7	127	361	672	43,416	311
East Indian	12	3	15		14	1												8	4	810	
English	6,707	4,005	10,712	1,492	7,962	1,258		2	128	1			2	32	34	32	128	3,446	3,646	425,493	3,771
Finnish	3,942	2,155	6,097	586	5,299	212			14	3				2	13	5	62	709	4,145	98,485	883
French	1,428	850	2,278	261	1,813	204		1	32				1	2	9	2	69	884	738	96,143	643
German	14,742	11,890	26,632	5,290	19,227	2,114		3	173	11	2		28	24	290	60	640	5,414	10,138	1,200,944	4,012
Greek	2,263	132	2,395	314	2,018	64			71	9			8	4	23	26	461	303	1,678	43,996	220
Hawaiian	78	80	158	32	100	26											1	97	4	6,113	38
Hebrew	21,153	16,262	37,415	8,987	2,619	2,409		2	441	53			23	41	282	127	5,637	2,111	13,371	322,713	968
Hungarian	567	233	800	107	674	19			2							1	35	55	554	7,619	76
Irish	13,720	18,625	32,345	1,189	29,913	1,243		4	71	4	1		1	49	125	87	1,158	3,382	22,321	487,182	6,060
Italian (northern)	9,746	3,345	13,091	1,466	10,810	815			59	6			32	1	63	8	1,320	3,739	6,443	276,360	2,835
Italian (southern)	45,587	20,052	65,639	12,373	47,148	6,118	1	4	957	80	1		258	39	573	23	30,463	3,306	38,460	563,406	9,370
Japanese	3,171	224	3,395	31	3,295	69			40	1	4	12	91	25			160	3,013	118	137,724	345
Lithuanian	5,291	1,567	6,858	448	6,276	134			13	2			6		25	32	2,048	250	4,989	59,603	175
Magyar	3,060	1,840	4,900	485	4,210	205			23	1			1	1	23	11	466	262	3,624	53,324	760
Mexican	80	83	163	27	117	19			2								7	74	29	5,544	33
Montenegrin	4	1	5		5													4		190	
Pacific Islander	10	4	14		14														3	35	3
Polish	18,191	10,275	28,466	3,355	24,343	768		1	120	21			63	17	121	342	7,524	1,293	19,341	276,877	2,003
Portuguese	1,101	995	2,096	477	1,487	132			5	1				1	14	5	1,057	159	1,131	28,820	399

Digitized by Google

Roumanian	90	6	96	1	88	7		3							2		17	12	70	1,974	11	
Russian	1,261	513	1,774	282	1,428	64		14	6			1	1	30	4	198	107	1,031	19,304	86		
Ruthenian (Russniak)	872	528	1,400	119	1,246	35		3				5		23		546	87	1,081	18,029	209		
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	12,747	10,502	23,249	1,901	19,976	1,372		16	3			15	8	36	80	55	3,570	15,393	449,726	5,710		
Scotch	1,057	695	1,752	257	1,283	212		17	2				2	4	6	16	818	544	90,763	629		
Servian	62	7	69	1	65	3						1				12	7	51	704	5		
Slovak	10,324	5,514	15,838	1,544	13,769	525		59	6			98	4	59	44	3,913	1,585	11,848	201,461	3,178		
Spanish	899	97	996	26	877	93		14	2			25		2	1	59	476	429	77,082	434		
Syrian	2,446	1,262	3,708	731	2,799	178		169	125			4		190	1	1,673	613	1,733	68,650	407		
Transylvanian (Siebenburger)	4		4		3	1										1		2	18			
Turkish	26	2	28	2	26											3	10	16	1,294	3		
Wallachian																						
Welsh	853	506	1,359	350	925	84		3				1		4	13	33	397	391	21,747	285		
West Indian	90	54	144	15	117	12		28						1	7	27	21	73	2,332	57		
Australian	39	27	66	15	47	4											43	1	5,403	6		
Korean	22		22		17	5											22		7,317	2		
Not specified	3	1	4		4												1	3	1,239			
Total	195,277	116,438	311,715	43,983	248,187	19,545	1	19	2,599	348	8	82	741	263	2,028	1,022	60,446	39,071	174,613	5,414,462	47,896	

Digitized by Google

Of the races sending above 5,000 and less than 10,000, there are the Croatian and Slovenian, the Finnish and the Lithuanian; those sending 10,000 or more, but under 20,000, are the English, the northern Italian, and the Slovak; between 20,000 and 30,000, the German, the Polish, and the Scandinavian; between 30,000 and 40,000, the Hebrew (or Jewish) and the Irish; between 50,000 and 60,000, none; and above the latter number the southern Italians, including the Sicilians, reaching the figure of 65,639.

As illustrating the merit of the present system of reporting the race of immigrants, attention is directed to Table II, which shows that the arrivals for the fiscal year 1898 from the Russian Empire and Finland aggregated 29,828. The assumption would naturally be that these are Finns and Russians; what they actually were is unknown. The same table shows that for the year under consideration 60,982 reached the United States from the same country, but uncertainty as to the races which contributed to this number is removed by referring to Table IV, appearing farther on in this report, from which it will be seen that this total is composed of the following elements:

Bohemians and Moravians	120	Lithuanians	6,838
English	14	Magyars	5
Finns	6,048	Poles	15,517
French	1	Roumanians	4
Germans	5,383	Ruthenians or Russniaks	29
Greeks	1	Scandinavians	1,012
Hebrews	24,275	Slovaks	74
Italians (north)	1	Russians	1,657

Referring again to Table II, the immigration from Poland for the year 1898 is stated to be 4,726, and for the past year none; whereas it will be seen from Table IV that there actually arrived in the United States during the fiscal year 1899, 28,466 Poles. These came not only from the Russian Empire and Austria-Hungary, between which the former Kingdom of Poland was absorbed, but also from Belgium, the German Empire, Roumania, the United Kingdom, and other countries. Thus the actual arrival of Poles is shown instead of the immigration from the limits of old Poland, which was doubtless composed only in part of Poles, and which failed also to show members of that race migrating from other countries.

From Table III it appears that the total immigration was divided as to sex into 195,277 males and 116,438 females. As to age there were 43,983 under 14 years old, 248,187 from 14 to 45, and 19,545 who had reached 45 years or over. As to illiteracy, 60,446 could neither read nor write, and 1,022 could read but were unable to write. Of those who brought $30 or over there were 39,071, while 174,613 brought less than that amount, and the total amount of money exhibited to inspection officers was $5,414,462. There were relieved in hospital 2,028, and returned within one year after being landed in the United States 263. The following will show the comparison between statistics of the debarred for the years 1898 and 1899:

	1898.	1899.
Idiots	1	1
Insane persons	12	19
Paupers, etc	2,261	2,599
Diseased persons	258	348
Convicts	2	8
Assisted immigrants	79	82
Contract laborers	417	741

Digitized by Google

Interesting and suggestive deductions may be drawn from an examination of the races to which the various debarred immigrants belong, an inquiry which is rendered possible under the present system of statistical reports.

In addition to those reported in above table as having been debarred at ports of the United States, there were rejected during the year on the Canadian and Mexican borders 796 paupers and 303 alien contract laborers.

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, BY MONTHS, FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30—1898 AND 1899.

Months.	1898.			1899.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
July	8,288	6,663	14,951	9,587	7,527	17,114
August	7,340	6,555	13,895	9,414	7,365	16,779
September	9,566	10,884	20,450	13,188	12,192	25,380
October	10,107	10,939	21,046	13,948	11,511	25,459
November	8,149	7,021	15,170	12,953	9,765	22,718
December	7,816	5,847	13,663	10,914	6,919	17,833
January	6,140	3,489	9,629	7,213	3,470	10,683
February	7,862	3,865	11,727	9,911	4,567	14,478
March	18,111	7,405	25,516	21,922	7,782	29,704
April	23,013	11,061	34,074	28,185	12,091	40,276
May	19,754	12,600	32,354	34,740	19,214	53,954
June	9,629	7,195	16,824	23,302	14,035	37,337
Total	135,775	93,524	229,299	195,277	116,438	311,715

Digitized by Google

TABLE V.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES WHENCE THEY CAME AND THE RACES TO WHICH THEY BELONG.

Countries.	African, black.	Armenian.	South American.	Central American.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Bulgarian.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hawaiian.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian, north.	Italian, south.	Japanese.
Austria-Hungary					2,382			8,612		367	1		1		2	4,313	1		11,071		1,047	3	
Belgium											846			4	206	18			4				
Denmark								1						1		1			2				
France, including Corsica											1				1,666				9		18		
German Empire					24			1			1				87	15,609			405		1		
Greece																	2,330				3		
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia								2							3		5		1		11,821	65,587	
Netherlands								5			1,003				7	2			8				
Norway														1									
Roumania		1														183			1,343				
Russian Empire and Finland					120								14	6,048	1	5,383	1		24,275		1		
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro		1				17		2											1				
Sweden														23		3							
Switzerland															221	936			4		164	1	
Turkey in Europe								9								3	25		24				
United Kingdom	9	2										2	9,445	2		66	5		174	32,302	9	10	
Not specified						3							1										
Total Europe	9	4			2,526	20		8,632		367	1,852	2	9,461	6,079	2,193	26,517	2,367		37,321	32,302	13,064	65,601	
China							1,634						6		3								
Japan											1		27	1	8	24		9			1		2,737
India												13	3				1						
Turkey in Asia		670											10			2	13		57				
Total Asia		670					1,634				1	13	46	1	11	26	14	9	57		1		2,737
Africa	14												4		1	8	1		7				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand			1										309		5	9		13	12	17	2	1	4
Hawaiian Islands			1								1		32			12	2	134	2			5	15
Philippine Islands													1										

Digitized by Google

Countries.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Montenegrin.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian or Russniak.	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Servian.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Syrian.	Transylvanian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian.	Australian.	Austrian.	Hungarian.	Korean.	Not specified.	Total immigrants.
Pacific islands not specified												5	1	2	3										38	
British North America	1											659	2	38	5	5		5	23	12	11	522				
Other Central America			8	58						1		19		9	18	1	2		1	3	8	1				
Mexico												5	1	3	3				1							
South America			37									7		5	6			11		8	4					
West Indies	388		2			4		1,285		5		144		7	24	4			1		8					
All other countries			3					89				20	13	4	1	1				1	1	78				
Grand total	412	674	52	58	2,526	20	1,638	8,632	1,374	367	1,860	15	10,712	6,097	2,278	26,632	2,395	158	37,415	32,345	13,091	65,639	3,395			
Austria-Hungary	7	4,873				11,660		29	65	1,371			41	15,757			4				98	784		2	62,491	
Belgium		13				4								6											1,101	
Denmark											2,685														2,690	
France, including Corsica																									1,694	
German Empire	9	9				1,271			12		40			1							3	3			17,476	
Greece																									2,333	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia																									77,419	
Netherlands	4																								1,029	
Norway											6,704														6,705	
Portugal, including Cape de Verde and Azore islands							2,054																		2,054	
Roumania						8		60	11																1,606	
Russian Empire and Finland	6,838	5				15,517		4	1,657	29	1,012			74								3			60,982	
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro				4									27												52	
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands															385										385	
Sweden											12,771														12,797	
Switzerland																									1,326	
Turkey in Europe								1										18							80	
United Kingdom						2			2		1	1,709			9	16			1,357	1					45,123	
Not specified								1																1	6	
Total Europe	6,858	4,900		4		28,462	2,054	95	1,747	1,400	23,213	1,709	68	15,838	394	16	4	18	1,357	1		101	790		3	297,349
China											2				4									11	1,660	
Japan			1	1					16		2	1			12							1		2	2,844	

Digitized by Google

TABLE V.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES WHENCE THEY CAME AND THE RACES TO WHICH THEY BELONG—Continued.

Countries.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Montenegrin.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian or Russniak.	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Servian.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Syrian.	Transylvanian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian.	Australian.	Austrian.	Hungarian.	Korean.	Not specified.	Total immigrants.
India																										17
Turkey in Asia													1			3,678		5								4,436
Other Asia																5								9	1	15
Total Asia			1	1					16		4	1	1		16	3,683		5			1		22	1	8,972	
Africa											3				5	8										51
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand				•		1	1				4	13				1				2	55		6			456
Hawaiian Islands							28		3		6	3							1		6	5				256
Philippine Islands					12										6											19
Pacific islands not specified					2										25						1					79
British North America							3		2		8	18									4	3	1			1,322
Other Central America			15						1		1	5			2					4		4				159
Mexico			144								1	1			2											161
South America						1	2								8											29
West Indies			3			2	7	1	5		7	2			538			5		137		3	3			2,585
All other countries							1				2								1			2				217
Grand total	6,858	4,900	163	5	14	28,466	2,096	96	1,774	1,400	23,249	1,752	69	15,838	996	3,708	4	28	1,359	144	66	119	800	22	4	311,715

Digitized by Google

TABLE VI.—REPORT OF ALIEN PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

Countries.	Sex.		Total.	Religion.						
	Male.	Female.		Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Greek Catholics.	Israelites.	Brahmins and Buddhists.	Mohammedans.	Miscellaneous.
Austria-Hungary	39,859	24,976	64,835	5,009	39,694	7,699	11,082			1,351
Belgium	1,202	526	1,728	94	967	2	4			661
Denmark	2,001	1,252	3,253	2,629	44		2			578
France, including Corsica	2,938	1,964	4,902	165	1,736	3	12		2	2,984
German Empire	14,499	11,405	25,904	10,258	6,758	18	401			8,469
Greece	2,316	134	2,450	14	14	2,350				72
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	56,612	23,052	79,664	50	78,306	26	1			1,281
Netherlands	1,269	725	1,994	839	190		8			957
Norway	4,651	2,462	7,113	6,674	2					437
Portugal, including Cape de Verde and Azore Islands	1,196	1,073	2,269	2	2,056					211
Roumania	955	700	1,655	160	60	31	1,350			54
Russian Empire, and Finland	40,824	21,713	62,537	13,295	22,462	1,470	24,351		1	958
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	52	7	59		4	47	1			7
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	1,210	218	1,428	15	704					709
Sweden	6,533	7,008	13,541	12,708	9					824
Switzerland	1,351	943	2,294	710	608	7	6			963
Turkey in Europe	110	27	137	5	5	33	27		13	54
United Kingdom	34,384	31,006	65,390	12,611	31,216	4	197		1	21,361
Not specified	8		8			5				3
Total Europe	211,970	129,191	341,161	65,238	184,835	11,695	37,442		17	41,934
China	1,682	16	1,698					1,370		328
Japan	2,764	154	2,918	180	5	2		1,987		744
India	29	13	42	4				5	4	29
Turkey in Asia	3,555	1,488	5,043	267	1,380	2,831	48	6	73	438
Other Asia	21	4	25	1	5			5		14
Total Asia	8,051	1,675	9,726	452	1,390	2,833	48	3,373	77	1,553
Africa	72	37	109	13	9		5		16	66
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	279	256	535	167	47		4			317
Hawaiian Islands	153	116	269	135	10					124
Philippine Islands	14	7	21		17					4
Pacific Islands, not specified	56	24	80	3						77
British North America	2,007	892	2,899	587	135	1	6	228		1,942
British Honduras										
Other Central America	411	139	550	13	50					487
Mexico	333	220	553	3	164	8				378
South America	246	121	367	15	74		11			267
West Indies	3,317	1,632	4,949	347	1,594	2	7			2,999
All other countries	181	36	217	4	87					126
Grand total	227,090	134,346	361,436	66,977	188,412	14,539	37,523	3,601	110	50,274

Digitized by Google

TABLE VII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION AND OCCUPATION.

Destination.	Actors.	Clergy.	Editors.	Engineers.	Lawyers.	Physicians.	Sculptors and artists.	Teachers.	Not specified.	Total professional.	Bakers.	Barbers and hairdressers.	Blacksmiths.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and joiners.	Clerks and accountants.	Engravers.	Gardeners.	Ironworkers.
Alabama		1		2						3		1	2		1	2	1			
Alaska																	1			
Arizona				2				1	1	4			1		2		1			
Arkansas											1		1							
California	24	54	6	68	9	24	9	20	66	280	21	15	30	9	23	89	141	2	24	
Colorado		1		1			2	1		5	5		6	1	1	16	8		6	1
Connecticut		2	1	10			1	3	13	30	24	25	34	2	16	100	34	3	7	1
Delaware									1	1		1	3	1		9	3			
District of Columbia				1		1		3	2	7		3	2		1	5	8		2	
Florida	2	3		2	13	21		5	21	67	13	13	3		2	17	60		1	
Georgia						1		1		2	1		1			3	3			
Hawaii																				
Idaho								1	2	3					1	1				
Illinois	6	9		21		4	10	18	36	104	95	37	110	13	89	226	156		25	2
Indiana				2				3	2	7	9	5	14	2	5	17	9		6	2
Indian Territory									1	1	2									
Iowa		3				1		4	2	10	14	3	23	1	13	25	17		5	
Kansas				2						2	2		11		2	15	6		2	
Kentucky											1		3			2	5		2	
Louisiana		2		4				2	10	18	12	22	14	5	5	25	25		5	
Maine		1		2					2	5	2	1	2		1	4	5		1	
Maryland		4		4	1	2	5	8	10	34	30	14	25	4	22	45	18		10	
Massachusetts	1	18		46	6	4	13	34	61	183	108	97	137	4	86	305	266	4	45	24
Michigan	16			5			2	4	7	34	24	4	25	7	10	50	17		15	
Minnesota		2		4		1		5	10	22	19	4	18	3	20	73	29	1	7	5
Mississippi												1				3				
Missouri		1		1				3	3	8	18	1	11	4	15	26	22		7	1
Montana		2		1					2	5	5	2	5	4	3	10	3		1	
Nebraska		4		3		1		2	1	11	1	1	8		5	14	8		2	
Nevada													1		1	4	1			
New Hampshire		1		2				1	1	5	1	2			1	6	4		1	
New Jersey		2		18		1	9	10	16	56	88	65	87	7	64	208	87		25	11
New Mexico																1	1			
New York	35	50	8	153	16	26	99	143	248	778	1,020	921	690	71	641	2,306	1,104	16	146	61
North Carolina		1						1		2							1			
North Dakota		1				1			1	3	2	1	15		1	10	1		7	
Ohio		2		3	1		1	7	14	28	34	10	47	17	32	89	67	2	3	12
Oklahoma													1		1	1				

Digitized by Google

Oregon	1			1				1		3	2		1		2	9	3		1	
Pennsylvania	1	9		54		4	20	26	57	171	162	81	231	14	143	491	185	3	46	49
Rhode Island		1		5		1	3	3	7	20	12	17	12		13	19	25	1	3	2
South Carolina		1		1						2		1				1	1			
South Dakota		1		1						2	3	1	15		1	10	1		5	
Tennessee	3			1				2		6		1	1			2	2		1	
Texas				2		1		2	1	6	7	1	11	1	3	20	8	1	6	
Utah		1			1					2			3		3	1	2		1	
Vermont				2			3	1	1	7	2		1		2	3	2			
Virginia				4				1	1	6	1	4	3			5	3		1	
Washington		1		2		2		3	2	10	3	2	4		2	19	9		1	1
West Virginia												1				7	1		1	1
Wisconsin		3		4		1	1	3	6	18	15	2	29	13	11	47	21		12	1
Wyoming	1									1	1					2	1			
Total	90	181	15	434	47	97	178	322	608	1,972	1,760	1,360	1,641	183	1,244	4,343	2,376	33	433	174

Destination.	Jewelers.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Mechanics not specified.	Millers.	Miners.	Painters and glaziers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Printers.	Saddlers and harnessmakers.	Seamstresses and dressmakers.	Shipwrights.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.
Alabama				7	2			9							1	3	1	4	1
Alaska									1										
Arizona		1		1	4			34								1		2	
Arkansas				1										1					
California	2	5	25	409	30	4	5	147	17	3	7	11	4	52	6	44	10	48	
Colorado		1		2	26	3	2	142	2		1	2	1	8		13		12	1
Connecticut	5	8	7	43	27	11	8	16	21		5	4	3	40		85	6	76	2
Delaware			1	2		1	1	2								7		4	
District of Columbia				2	3	1	1		1			1		2		8	1	9	
Florida	5		1	122	1	18	1		5				2	17		6	1	7	
Georgia				3		1										4	1	2	
Hawaii									1									1	
Idaho				1		1		28					1	1		4		5	
Illinois	3	21	17	87	70	17	26	117	45	1	8	8	16	101		149	13	190	17
Indiana		4		1	7		1	20	20				4	12	1	9		12	
Indian Territory					2		1	14		1						1		3	
Iowa		2	2	18	4	2	6	11	5		1	3	3	15		19		19	
Kansas					5		2	17	2	1		1		4		8		5	1
Kentucky			1			1		5	1			1		1		3	2	2	
Louisiana	3	1	2	87	37	9	4	1	1			2		16		84	8	14	1
Maine			3	5	16	3		2	4		1	1		4		5	6	8	
Maryland	1	5	1	11	15	5	12	14	13		1	1	1	9	1	58		117	1
Massachusetts	6	8	40	197	98	37	18	42	97	7	26	17	9	249		358	46	470	24

Digitized by Google

TABLE VII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION AND OCCUPATION—Continued.

Destination.	Jewelers.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Mechanics not specified.	Millers.	Miners.	Painters and glaziers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Printers.	Saddlers and harnessmakers.	Seamstresses and dressmakers.	Shipwrights.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.
Michigan		1	18	59	36	3	10	190	14		3	1	2	14		44		25	4
Minnesota		3	4	46	20	4	45	27	10	1		1		29		32	1	40	3
Mississippi				1	1			3	1					2		1			
Missouri	2	5		11	17	4	2	25	4				5	12	1	38	2	39	
Montana				6	16			66			1		1	2		1	2	4	2
Nebraska	1	5	2	9	4		3		3	1		1	3	8		14	1	15	1
Nevada					2	2		13	2				1	2		1			
New Hampshire			2	2		1		1	1					2		4	11	3	
New Jersey	11	19	14	110	72	29	26	26	33	3	6	10	6	121		215	13	179	24
New Mexico	1						1	15						1		1			
New York	156	225	125	2,068	1,029	240	143	345	522	44	39	101	123	1,536	16	2,460	206	3,804	163
North Carolina					2		1									1		1	
North Dakota		5		14	5	2	3	2	7	1		1		10		12		13	1
Ohio	4	9	8	20	47	5	22	42	13	1	2	4	6	32		61	8	78	9
Oklahoma																1		2	
Oregon	1		2	13	4	2	1	11	1					2	1	2		2	1
Pennsylvania	13	50	38	153	238	36	59	492	98	5	10	15	23	243	4	420	44	520	80
Rhode Island	3		5	43	21	9	4	4	6	1	1		1	29		36	4	17	1
South Carolina			1	5	2												2	1	
South Dakota		3		7	2	1		25	3			1	2	8		6		8	
Tennessee				3	3			8	1					2		2		2	
Texas		6	2	16	7	4	3	20	6					4		6	2	19	1
Utah				2	9	1	2	13	2					1		1		3	
Vermont			1	1	3	1		2	1		1			3		5	37	1	
Virginia		1			2	1			1					3		2		2	
Washington		1	1	17	3	3	2	33			1			3		11	3	10	1
West Virginia				1	3		2	14	1	1				1		9	3	6	1
Wisconsin		5	4	34	17	5	6	22	8		1	2	2	16		21	1	29	6
Wyoming				1	3			6											
Total	217	394	327	3,641	1,915	467	423	2,026	974	71	115	189	219	2,618	31	4,276	435	5,833	346

Digitized by Google

Destination.	Tinners.	Tobacco manufacturers.	Watch and clock makers.	Weavers and spinners.	Wheelwrights.	Not specified.	Total skilled.	Agents, factors.	Bankers.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Hotel keepers.	Laborers.	Merchant dealers and grocers.	Personal and domestic servants.	Not stated.	Total miscellaneous.	No occupation, including women and children.	Grand total.
Alabama	1					1	36			4	14		40	16	5	2	81	105	225
Alaska							3				6		3	1	4		14	8	25
Arizona						1	51			1	14		46	1	8		74	61	190
Arkansas						4	4				4		11		2	4	19	33	59
California	5		9	4	2	3	7												
Colorado	1		2	4		76	1,279	13	7	329	1,264	19	1,429	566	555	306	4,488	2,598	8,045
Connecticut	6	6	9	49		4	271			22	198	2	762	17	174	8	1,183	655	2,114
Delaware		2		1		43	726	3		18	452	2	3,354	40	1,133	65	5,067	3,527	9,350
District of Columbia			3			6	41			2	17		201	4		3	278	139	459
Florida	10	13				469	787	1	1	33	38		353	295	140	86	947	889	2,690
Georgia			1				21				2		14	9	5	2	7	6	15
Hawaii							2				4		2	1			7	6	15
Idaho						1	44			13	26		51	10	15	4	121	45	213
Illinois	22	12	12	38	3	108	1,854	3	2	164	1,331	6	6,283	386	2,052	119	10,346	6,491	18,795
Indiana	34	1	1	31		13	240			18	126		343	17	102	9	615	473	1,335
Indian Territory							27						43			1	54	77	139
Iowa	4	2		1		10	228			56	412	2	638	9	272	15	1,404	720	2,362
Kansas						5	89			50	92		164	6	59	4	375	575	1,041
Kentucky							31			5	17		35	3	31	2	94	97	222
Louisiana	1	2	1	5	7	42	440	1		764	523	1	952	67	416	36	2,762	1,957	5,177
Maine				8		2	84	3		8	26	1	187	4	146	10	385	223	700
Maryland	9	10	3	1	1	45	503	2		48	43	2	677	54	146	51	1,023	1,281	2,841
Massachusetts	11	26	14	314	6	283	3,479	22		276	750	11	8,933	614	6,822	534	18,062	9,030	30,754
Michigan	2		1	14	2	20	615	1		91	859	1	2,164	20	654	34	3,824	1,815	6,288
Minnesota		2	5	2	2	17	473	1		186	778	1	1,608	32	898	32	3,536	1,398	5,429
Mississippi						1	14			1	4		14	5	3	3	30	24	68
Missouri	5	1	4	5	1	24	312			23	127		439	34	221	16	860	772	1,952
Montana				2	1	4	141			13	133	1	374	8	135	5	669	241	1,056
Nebraska		1	1		2	7	121			42	206		352	16	141	10	767	817	1,716
Nevada						2	32			15	37		86		5	5	148	43	223
New Hampshire		1		24		9	76			5	17		198	2	157	14	393	214	688
New Jersey	7	13	12	331	5	113	2,040	4		26	604	3	5,500	129	1,777	142	8,275	4,556	14,927
New Mexico							21			1	14		61				82	31	134
New York	176	196	134	433	42	1,585	22,887	31	7	136	4,509	68	27,175	2,275	11,699	1,175	47,075	44,839	115,579
North Carolina				2			8				5		13	1	2		21	20	51
North Dakota	1			1	6	11	132			115	413		309	6	197	11	1,051	1,430	2,616
Ohio	15	4	6	41	3	51	804	2		89	521	2	3,039	35	614	41	4,343	2,950	8,125
Oklahoma							6			3	1		12	1	2	1	20	43	69
Oregon	1					6	68			470	105	3	330	284	61	38	1,241	240	1,552
Pennsylvania	64	36	12	139	22	294	4,513	6	2	551	2,121	17	22,497	272	3,573	260	29,209	15,209	49,192
Rhode Island	1			66	1	33	390	1		10	98	2	908	19	691	62	1,800	1,019	3,229
South Carolina							14				2		11			3	16	30	71

Digitized by Google

TABLE VII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION AND OCCUPATION—Continued.

Destination.	Tinners.	Tobacco manufacturers.	Watch and clock makers.	Weavers and spinners.	Wheelwrights.	Not specified.	Total skilled.	Agents' factors.	Bankers.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Hotel keepers.	Laborers.	Merchant dealers and grocers.	Personal and domestic servants.	Not stated.	Total miscellaneous.	No occupation, including women and children.	Grand total.
South Dakota		1		5	4	2	114			41	447		295	5	248	6	1,042	921	2,079
Tennessee				2		3	33			2	20		32	9	10	3	76	96	211
Texas	1		1	4		5	165	2		68	54		161	21	52	9	367	734	1,272
Utah							44				20	1	64		19	4	108	106	260
Vermont				1		2	69			2	17		159	2	60	7	247	110	433
Virginia						5	34			4	20		60	9	13	4	110	143	293
Washington				2		7	139		1	153	291	9	333	89	179	15	1,070	421	1,640
West Virginia	6			2		8	69			9	51		282	3	17	10	372	301	742
Wisconsin	2	4	2	4	1	27	370			90	365	3	829	40	367	43	1,737	1,599	3,724
Wyoming					2	2	18			5	34		141	1	25	1	207	55	281
Total	385	333	231	1,535	113	3,360	44,021	97	20	3,973	17,343	157	92,019	5,394	34,120	3,220	156,343	109,379	311,715

TABLE VIII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION BY RACES.

Races.	Alabama.	Alaska.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	District of Columbia.	Florida.	Georgia.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Indian Territory.	Iowa.	Kansas.
Korean					19													1
African (black)							2			386	2						1	
Albanian																		
Armenian					12		16		1					5	1			
South American					44					1								
Central American					51				1									
Bohemian and Moravian	2			1	4	9	12						1	560	4		50	19
Bulgarian														1				
Chinese					9	5			4	3			5	211	3		2	
Croatian and Slovenian	8	5	7	8	80	355	61	5			6		1	1,046	64		100	24

Digitized by Google

Cuban	12								1	1,179				1				1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian		5	7	6	47	11	1						4	13			3	
Dutch and Flemish			3		11		5	1		4				412	68	14	93	9
East Indian					4			1										
English	16	1	8	2	1,342	118	231	23	8	132	5		29	385	69	3	64	47
Finnish		10			151	50	60		1	2			9	118	8		8	1
French	10		6	1	379	9	76		3	8			2	79	54	3	16	37
German	22		9	18	559	134	579	15	63	32	9		16	1,933	260	4	578	521
Greek	11		1		30	8	16	7	11	15	35			466	5		5	
Hawaiian					134												3	1
Hebrew	20	2		1	47	14	529	19	21	9	41			1,055	33	1	78	13
Irish	2	1	9	1	506	79	1,448	79	78	4	5	2	9	1,413	105		106	33
Italian (north)	27		92	7	1,310	429	309	21	19	18			20	956	37	65	40	86
Italian (south)	22		11	5	467	435	1,741	76	60	262	7		14	2,100	85	52	22	14
Japanese			1		2,010	8	1		1				15	11	1		1	
Lithuanian			1		1	3	475	10						948	15	1	1	1
Magyar	4				3	9	455							99	84			6
Mexican					153					2								
Montenegrin					2													
Pacific Islander					14													
Polish	4		1	5	17	12	1,602	150	8	1	3		10	2,760	97	6	26	14
Portuguese	1				325	2	30	1		7		10		3				
Roumanian										1				1	13			
Russian	6				35	58	10	16	1	5				276	4	1		46
Ruthenian (Russniak)				3		4	70							13	1			
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	24	1	15	1	510	262	780	9	4	9	9		51	2,894	98	2	1,037	138
Scotch	2		6		153	22	30	2	1			3	1	64	2	1	13	5
Servian					2		1							5				
Slovak	16				16	66	763	16						723	53	2	14	8
Spanish	3		4		84		1		10	511	1		24	5				1
Syrian	5				3		36	5	9	2	15		2	116	55	4	81	10
Transylvanian (Siebenburger)																		
Turkish										5								
Wallachian																		
Welsh	3		8		13	8	7	2						47	110		16	5
West Indian					6					87								
Austrian			1		39		2			3							1	
Australian					50	2								2				
Hungarian	5				2	2		1		2	1			74	6		3	
Not specified					1		1											
Total immigrants	225	25	190	59	8,645	2,114	9,350	459	305	2,690	139	15	213	18,795	1,335	159	2,362	1,041

Digitized by Google

TABLE VIII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION BY RACES—Continued.

Races.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.	North Carolina.	North Dakota.
African (black)	2	2			1											4		
Armenian		1	6	1	181	2	2						5	113		288		
South American		1		1	1											3		
Central American		3														3		
Bohemian and Moravian		1		67	15	23	72		19	7	76	6	1	20		654	2	188
Bulgarian					1									1		13		
Chinese	1		1	14	435	4	6	1	3	8				11		493		
Croatian and Slovenian	11	24	3	14	36	554	302	5	113	193	7	2	1	140	30	1,028		
Cuban		24		5					2							141		
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian		9	1		1	6	1		2	5	1	1		22		159		
Dutch and Flemish		1		11	96	265	42		23	1	3		3	279		267		10
East Indian				1												8		
English	9	25	62	87	2,928	385	76	5	58	56	36	10	85	372	6	1,835	1	18
Finnish	1	18	28	57	1,191	1,740	507		9	36	4		19	43	7	844	6	18
French	6	77	3	3	153	28	20	1	20	70	1	5	4	97	5	849		
German	86	23	4	384	523	574	668	9	529	49	958	5	19	1,408	6	7,277	5	1,449
Greek	2	3		25	427	5	4	1	7		2		3	42		1,114		
Hawaiian					1											7		
Hebrew	40	10	64	730	2,650	82	143	4	264	3	61	2	19	807	1	26,286	7	52
Irish	32	6	223	172	8,515	131	112	1	220	187	35	4	219	1,635	2	11,802	8	21
Italian (north)	6	21	2	23	793	617	53	17	204	90	11	74	17	777	51	4,789	5	28
Italian (south)	6	4,748	26	279	3,222	244	64	13	113	40	14	2	2	2,612	8	37,721		
Japanese	1				13	1	1			7	1	3		9		91		
Lithuanian			29	94	944	37	5		12		12		20	335	1	1,206		1
Magyar		1	4	7	45	7	4		19		1			892		1,276		
Mexican		1						1								1		
Montenegrin																3		
Polish		2	22	484	3,249	487	120	1	122	6	59	1	161	2,523		6,628		18
Portuguese				2	1,405							7	1	1		71		
Roumanian			1		1									1		20		
Russian	2			192	56	32	13		14		17		1	16	2	171		11
Ruthenian (Russniak)		4			31	4	3		9	1			2	257		339		5
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	2	36	88	30	2,501	841	3,100	3	98	242	400	19	74	417	11	5,204	4	778
Scotch	1	2	24	15	536	19	7		10	7	8		23	91	2	282		9
Servian						1								2	2	13		
Slovak		4	42	56	192	112	44		32	28	3		3	1,945		2,504		4
Spanish	1	16	8	10	17		3	4				82		1		204		

Digitized by Google

Syrian	12	108	56	2	526	82	38	2	45	6	4		5	19		1,794	13	4
Transylvanian (Siebenburger)																1		1
Turkish					8									2		13		
Welsh	1	2	3	24	34		16		2	12			1	25		147		1
West Indian		1		17	24									1		7		
Austrian		3			2											2		
Australian																8		
Hungarian				34		5	3		3	2	2			11		9		
Total immigrants	222	5,177	700	2,841	30,754	6,288	5,429	68	1,952	1,056	1,716	223	688	14,927	134	115,579	51	2,616

Races.	Ohio.	Oklahoma.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	South Carolina.	South Dakota.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.	Total.
Korean	1			1													22
African (black)	2			10													412
Armenian	3			10	27												674
South American			1														52
Central American																	58
Bohemian and Moravian	214	18	1	141			13		252				2	2	70		2,526
Bulgarian	3			1													20
Chinese			265	68		2	1		6		1	2	64		10		1,638
Croatian and Slovenian	887		11	3,301	5		5	7	41	3	3	4	28	45	42	17	8,632
Cuban				2					5				1				1,374
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	3		5	29			12		5				1	3	4		367
Dutch and Flemish	9		2	72	4		35	2	27	1			6	1	79	1	1,860
East Indian				1													15
English	207		27	1,152	410	3	26	17	44	33	39	30	71	30	74	12	10,712
Finnish	448		84	121	7	1	42	1	6	30	10	5	141		146	109	6,097
French	14		2	204	54		1		13	4	4	4	7	1	3		2,278
German	1,354	31	69	3,076	59	22	1,465	19	238	4	8	33	283	34	1,138	13	26,632
Greek	19		12	79	15				4			2	13	2	4		2,395
Hawaiian										12							158
Hebrew	448	1	9	3,368	111	6	1	34	81	1	8	37	8	14	180		37,415
Irish	461	2	27	3,624	727	3	6	7	21	13	7	14	46	19	99	4	32,345
Italian (north)	133		28	1,302	71	1	24	56	114	62	85	18	68	18	53	44	13,091
Italian (south)	931		51	8,448	973	15	5	30	96	8	43	37	41	207	250	17	65,639
Japanese			796	5				4					413		1		3,395
Lithuanian	47		5	2,534	7				1		9		5	48	49	1	6,858
Magyar	531			1,390	1			1	5			22	2	24	8		4,900
Mexican									5								163
Montenegrin																	5
Pacific Islander																	14

Digitized by Google

TABLE VIII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION BY RACES—Continued.

Races.	Ohio.	Oklahoma.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	South Carolina.	South Dakota.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.	Total.
Polish	736	1	3	8,495	152			4	16		46	8	27	87	290	2	28,466
Portuguese	9			3	216				1						1		2,096
Roumanian	33			24			1										96
Russian	64	1		608			15		57			4	7	15	18		1,774
Ruthenian (Russniak)	27			608	4						1	2		6	6		1,400
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	204	11	129	683	277	12	404		113	82	64	8	371	51	1,095	53	23,249
Scotch	30	1	16	237	57		10	4	9	2	18	5	5	2	15		1,752
Servian	7			34					1						1		69
Slovak	827		6	8,155	8		4	4		1	2	13	14	89	61	8	15,838
Spanish				3							3						996
Syrian	172		1	297	42	6	8	21	22	1	10	43	3	13	10		3,708
Transylvanian (Siebenburger)	2																4
Turkish																	28
Welsh	183		2	626	2		1				12	1	8	25	12		1,359
West Indian													1				144
Austrian				1					65								119
Australian				1											3		66
Hungarian	115	3		477					24	3		1	4	6	2		800
Not specified	1			1													4
Total immigrants	8,125	69	1,552	49,192	3,229	71	2,079	211	1,272	260	433	293	1,640	742	3,724	281	311,715

Digitized by Google

TABLE IX.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, SHOWING THEIR OCCUPATION BY RACES.

Races.	Actors.	Clergy.	Editors.	Engineers.	Lawyers.	Physicians.	Sculptors and artists.	Teachers.	Not specified.	Total professional.	Bakers.	Barbers and hairdressers.	Blacksmiths.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and joiners.	Clerks and accountants.	Engravers.	Gardeners.	Ironworkers.
African, black	4					1		3	4	12					1	4	1			
Korean									2	2										
Armenian		3	1	1	1	1		4	10	21	9	9	17		1	15	5		1	
South American							1			1										
Central American					2	2		1	1	6							3			
Bohemian and Moravian	4	2		1			6	2	6	21	17	1	16	5	36	57	8		4	
Chinese	2					1				3										
Croatian and Slovenian				1		1	1		1	4	43	5	47	40	18	65	5		3	3
Cuban				1	21	23			21	66	12	9				4	32		1	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian												1			1					
Dutch and Flemish			1	7	1	2		2	7	20	17	3	7	1	14	25	7	1	13	1
East Indian		1							1	2										
English	12	53	6	157	12	26	15	36	105	422	49	21	48	3	87	153	326	9	49	46
Finnish											3		2			10	2	1		
French	3	7	1	12		1	8	12	17	61	24	8	20	2	21	30	65	3	22	1
German	9	8	1	48		9	20	33	77	205	373	92	234	96	296	456	383	3	93	12
Greek		4		4		1		6	4	19	41	8	19		4	33	140		1	1
Hawaiian		1		1	1			1	8	12							9			
Hebrew	2	5		19	1	3	5	91	71	197	578	141	393	11	458	1,421	388	3	6	3
Irish	2	19	2	26	1	3		42	28	123	63	6	95	2	42	129	450	1	62	20
Italian (North)		1		18		3	21	4	27	74	73	25	79	15	28	145	87	3	14	2
Italian (South)		16	1	17	1	4	89	20	90	238	307	958	216	2	88	669	132	2	65	26
Japanese	35	7	1	3	2	2	1	9	32	92	3	2	2		1	18	10		2	
Lithuanian									2	2	4	1	5		1	32			1	13
Magyar		1		5					6	12	7	6	34		21	46	7		5	3
Mexican				2		1			1	4						2	3			
Pacific Islander	10									10										
Polish		2		2			1	5	12	22	39	7	131	2	49	298	12		17	4
Portuguese		1		1					1	3		2			3	4	1		10	
Roumanian													1		1					
Russian		1		5					1	7	5	1	12		6	20	6	2		
Ruthenian (Russniak)													3			5			1	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	3	20		56		5	4	27	20	135	52	12	130	3	26	414	166	3	37	12
Scotch		5		31	1	3	2	5	19	66	18	2	15	1	6	30	44		15	11
Servian									1	1	1						1		2	
Slovak		1		2	1			2	5	11	7	2	53		19	103	3		4	10

Digitized by Google

TABLE IX.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, SHOWING THEIR OCCUPATION BY RACES—Continued.

Races.	Actors.	Clergy.	Editors.	Engineers.	Lawyers.	Physicians.	Sculptors and artists.	Teachers.	Not specified.	Total professional.	Bakers.	Barbers and hairdressers.	Blacksmiths.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and joiners.	Clerks and accountants.	Engravers.	Gardeners.	Ironworkers.
Spanish		13	1	3	1	4	3		11	36	7	3	2		2	20	42			
Syrian	1	5		1			1	11	10	29	7	32	51		8	120	27	2	4	1
Turkish	2			1					1	4										
Welsh		5		9				5	1	20		1	5		3	7	6		1	5
West Indian					1	1		1	1	4						3				
Austrians									2	2					1	1	2			
Australians	1								2	3		2					2			
Hungarians											1		4		2	4	1			
Total	90	181	15	434	47	97	178	322	608	1,972	1,760	1,360	1,641	183	1,244	4,343	2,376	33	433	174

Races.	Jewelers.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Mechanics not specified.	Millers.	Miners.	Painters and glaziers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Printers.	Sadlers and harness makers.	Seamstresses and dressmakers.	Shipwrights.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.
African, black	2			49		1								8				2	
Korean																			
Armenian	4		1	3	7	2			1				1	1		72	1	17	2
South American				16				1								1			
Central American				1															
Bohemian and Moravian	2	24	5		8	6	17	9	3			2	6	3		31	4	70	4
Bulgarian																		1	
Chinese			1																
Croatian and Slovenian	1	2	3	201	67	3	19	56	4				4	9		23	6	24	11
Cuban				14		10			1									2	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian				58				4	1					2			2	1	
Dutch and Flemish	3		1	39	11	4	6	2	13		1	3		11		18	1	9	2
English	20	3	67	186	85	63	27	471	52	6	57	44	4	78	10	55	15	60	8
Finnish	1			76	1	1	1	13	2					5		6		6	1
French	8	4	6	21	12	7	3	52	47		4	4	5	80		13	6	27	3

Digitized by Google

German	25	114	50	122	119	82	79	98	102	7	6	28	62	138	2	241	16	224	45
Greek	1		1	86	28	2	2	6	3			2	1	17		37	3	4	5
Hawaiian				10					1					1					
Hebrew	97	170	52	20	44	58	65	14	458	1	8	39	58	947		1,111	6	3,664	165
Irish	1		15	52	40	30	6	63	29	16	18	8	11	311	4	55	4	51	4
Italian (North)	4	1	9	152	315	41	9	763	50	34		6	7	77		126	153	119	8
Italian (South)	24	3	5	1,159	903	68	62	100	69	2		18	23	636	2	1,737	135	1,061	21
Japanese			2	29	2	1		20	3			1		1		4		5	
Lithuanian		1	2	1	19		1	37	3				2	2		15	1	36	1
Magyar		13	14	3	4	2	11	9	7		2		2	17		51		26	8
Mexican			1	18				5				1		3		1		2	
Montenegrin	2																		
Pacific Islander				1															
Polish	2	37	3	3	36	9	46	29	10			2	13	29	1	205	6	163	12
Portuguese				30	4									6		6	3	4	
Roumanian									1							1			
Russian	2	4	3	15	2	5	2	2	2				1	2		18		45	2
Ruthenian (Russniak)			1			1										2		1	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	8	1	58	1,131	38	41	21	28	79	1	1	10	9	174	8	96	19	122	10
Scotch			16	26	17	13	12	63	14	2	13	7	2	19	2	8	19	9	1
Slovak		16		2	16	7	27	59	6			3	2	7	1	101		35	25
Spanish	1		3	75	2	5		1	3		1	2		2		2	18	2	
Syrian	8	1	1	6	120	1		2	5			6	5	14		232	9	35	8
Turkish	1															1			
Welsh			7	22	12	4	4	109	3	1	4	2	1	12	1	3	8	5	
West Indian				7	1			1						6				1	
Austrians				5	1		2	3	1										
Australians				2				3				1							
Hungarians					1		1	3		1						4			
Not specified									1										
Total	217	394	327	3,641	1,915	467	423	2,026	974	71	115	189	219	2,618	31	4,276	435	5,833	346

Digitized by Google

TABLE IX.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, SHOWING THEIR OCCUPATION BY RACES—Continued.

Races.	Tinners.	Tobacco manufacturers.	Watch and clock makers.	Weavers and spinners.	Wheelwrights.	Not specified.	Total skilled.	Agents' factors.	Bankers.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Hotel keepers.	Laborers.	Merchant dealers and grocers.	Personal and domestic servants.	Not stated.	Total miscellaneous.	No occupation, including women and children.	Grand total.
African, black						18	86			1	30		25	1	101	5	163	151	412
Korean						4	4							10	1	2	13	3	22
Armenian	2	1	1	42		15	230				55		36	18	37	8	154	269	674
South American							18	1						4	1	6	12	21	52
Central American							4			3				7	2	1	13	35	58
Bohemian and Moravian	2	8	1	15		19	383			88	181	1	191	31	255	17	764	1,358	2,526
Bulgarian							1			3	1		8	1	1		14	5	20
Chinese							1				4	2	525	1,037	1	44	1,613	21	1,638
Croatian and Slovenian	3	2		3	4	19	693	2		124	1,353	1	4,801	14	318	19	6,632	1,303	8,632
Cuban	7	11				283	386		1	22	2		127	202	10	62	426	496	1,374
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian		2					72				79		93	1	14	1	188	107	367
Dutch and Flemish		18		16	2	34	283	1	1	13	371		257	33	46	19	741	816	1,860
East Indian														2	3	5	10	3	15
English	21	11	11	308	4	408	2,865	57	9	147	194	23	727	280	736	820	2,903	4,432	10,712
Finnish						2	133			98	709		2,579		1,180	2	4,568	1,396	6,097
French	3	1	11	42	2	72	629		1	6	336	4	139	56	228	77	847	741	2,278
German	30	28	28	187	50	302	4,223	4		345	2,078	21	3,439	584	1,602	310	8,383	13,821	26,632
Greek	2	11	6	6		9	479			1	709	10	397	123	50	66	1,356	541	2,395
Hawaiian						3	24		1				1	9	1	4	16	106	158
Hebrew	183	208	121	93	10	1,282	12,276	4		40	273	17	2,474	1,307	817	321	5,253	19,689	37,415
Irish	5	2	3	101	1	98	1,798	5		283	1,016	45	9,179	121	15,663	377	26,689	3,735	32,345
Italian (North)	4		7	244	1	77	2,678	4		2	1,326	3	4,361	132	466	107	6,401	3,938	13,091
Italian (South)	14	8	16	276	7	155	8,969	10	4	1,055	2,768	1	23,414	237	1,863	312	29,664	26,768	65,639
Japanese						15	121	2	1	828	854	18	203	601	53	63	2,623	559	3,395
Lithuanian	1		3	1		9	192			18	126		4,671	8	127	15	4,965	1,699	6,858
Magyar	2	2		6	5	17	330			9	441	1	2,123	18	253	4	2,849	1,709	4,900
Mexican	2					1	39			2	3		1	3	2	7	18	102	163
Montenegrin							2						2		1		3		5
Pacific Islander							1			2					1		3		14
Polish	5	3	1	66	12	74	1,326	1		107	685		14,349	32	1,259	31	16,464	10,654	28,466
Portugese				1		2	76	3	1	5	79	1	715		621	15	1,440	577	2,096
Roumanian						2	6			6	11		57	4		2	80	10	96
Russian	3	2		3		9	174			61	23		805	12	24	14	939	654	1,774
Ruthenian (Russniak)					1		15			3	76		734		34		847	538	1,400
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	8	3	18	6	2	111	2,858			490	1,735	2	6,318	59	7,037	192	15,833	4,423	23,249
Scotch	1			73	1	59	519	2		23	41	1	119	43	211	132	572	595	1,752
Servian							4			6	1		38		4		49	15	69

Digitized by Google

Slovak	3	1		3	11	62	588			93	926	1	8,108	10	886	18	10,042	5,197	15,838			
Spanish	3	9				156	361		1	21	35	1	160	175	18	30	441	158	996			
Syrian	2	2	1	35		9	754			7	779	1	216	197	97	49	1,346	1,579	3,708			
Transylvanian (Siebenbürger													4	3			4		4			
Turkish				3			5			1	4		1				9	10	28			
Welsh	79		2	3		25	335	1		9	39	2	165	9	81	46	352	652	1,359			
West Indian							19			8		1	25	5	8	8	55	66	144			
Austrians						1	17			1			15	1	1	6	24	76	119			
Australians						2	12			2			1		2	3	8	43	66			
Hungarians			1	2		6	31			40			415	3	4		462	307	800			
Not specified							1				1			1			2	1	4			
Total	385	333	231	1,535	113	3,360	44,021	97	20	3,973	17,343	157	92,019	5,394	34,120	3,220	156,343	109,379	311,715			

Digitized by Google

Examination of the foregoing tables, showing by races the occupations of immigrants and their destinations among the various States and Territories of the Union, will result in throwing much light upon the subjects, though it is to be borne in mind that the occupations and destinations given by aliens upon arrival are not always conclusive upon those points, since the conditions in this country are such as admit of the frequent and easy transfer of persons from one place and pursuit to others that may seem more congenial or profitable.

The chief point of interest, however, is the one referred to in previous reports, i. e., the tendency of the immigration to those States in which great cities are located, and the natural inference that aliens congest at the great centers of population. This suggests the importance of concerted measures by the various States and municipalities looking to the distribution, in conformity with the laws of demand and supply, of foreign arrivals, both for the purpose of securing labor where it can be successfully utilized, and to avoid those dangers which menace the peace and good order of communities from the aggregation of unoccupied or nonproducing peoples, particularly where the latter are alien in race, language, and habits to those among whom they have come to live.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABORERS.

The number of aliens who have been rejected during the year as endeavoring to obtain admittance in violation of the provisions of the act approved February 26, 1885, commonly known as the alien contract labor law, was 741, an increase of 324, or 77 per cent, over the figures for the next preceding year; and, suggestive as this increase is, it is believed that it only in small part represents the actual arrivals of immigrants who have presented themselves at ports of the United States in pursuance of assurances of work given them prior to their embarkation. The excess has been permitted to land because the evidence against them, while sufficient in many cases to justify the presumption that they had come in violation of law, was deemed insufficient to warrant their rejection. It will be readily perceived that, inasmuch as a knowledge of the circumstances in such cases is confined almost exclusively to the contractor, upon whom a severe penalty is imposed, and the immigrant, who is subject to immediate deportation should the facts transpire, it is well-nigh impossible to obtain proof of such violations.

Congress, wisely recognizing this difficulty and foreseeing that under the law of evidence governing the courts the benign purposes of the act would be defeated, as legal proof would in nearly every case be unattainable, conferred upon the Department jurisdiction, exclusive of the courts, to determine the admissibility of immigrants. Doubtless this measure has greatly aided in attaining the design of the alien contract labor law and protecting our American laborers and artisans from competition on the part of aliens, not only by insuring the rejection of such aliens on arrival in this country, but also by its deterrent effect upon those who might otherwise be tempted by the prospect of improved conditions and larger wages than they can obtain in their own country to accept offers which sometimes arise from a purpose to unduly reduce the amount paid to American citizens. For the foregoing reason suits against contractors for recovery of the penalty imposed by the act can rarely be maintained successfully and are therefore rarely instituted in proportion to the number of deportations on this account. In addition to the difficulty of obtaining evidence to convict contractors may be mentioned the rule which prescribes a

Digitized by Google

strict construction of statutes which are penal in nature, and the consequent decision of the court that the words "bring into" or "land" and their equivalents, used in the various acts, refer to the actual admission of the alien contracted for, and therefore that, should the inspection officers detect such alien and reject him, as the law requires, the contractor, however conclusive the evidence of his attempt to violate the law, can not be found guilty and punished. Appropriate legislation is recommended to correct this manifest defect in the present law.

It has been found that in the attempt to secure evidence of the existence of a promise or assurance of work in this country given to an alien prior to his migration hither, investigation at the ultimate destination of such alien has been the most efficacious resort. This has been attempted on a few occasions only, as the officials of the Bureau located at the ports of entry are restricted in number and the increased arrivals have made their presence at their official stations indispensable. Moreover, the qualifications for a successful investigation of this nature are not such as are possessed or required by the inspectors at the ports, but are those which distinguish a good police inspector or detective. Authority, therefore, should be conferred upon the Bureau to secure the services of a suitable number of such officers to act under and report directly to it, with official headquarters in Washington, in order that by them inquiries involving the exercise of tact and discretion, as well as of courage and perseverance, may be conducted at the centers of mining, manufacturing, and other industrial pursuits, to which the occasional influx of large numbers of aliens, holding prepaid tickets and otherwise exhibiting indubitable evidence of having at their homes abroad perfected plans to secure work at once on arrival in the United States, afford the strongest moral conviction of wholesale violations of the law.

The past year has been fruitful of such cases, particularly of immigration to States where industrial disputes between labor and its employers were in progress, and deportations for violations of the law have been made from Iowa, Illinois, and Pennsylvania as a result of following suspected aliens to their destination, while in other States, principally for the lack of such officials as those above-mentioned, the investigations have resulted merely in obtaining strong presumptive evidence, not proof, of successful importations of foreign labor under contract, resulting in some instances in the complete displacement of native workmen.

It seems appropriate to refer, while on this subject, to the increasing immigration of Japanese, of the class known as "coolies," at the Pacific ports. Evidence is in the possession of the Bureau of the existence of an elaborate and ingenious system by means of which this class, whose apparent skill in the arts of evasion, coupled with the difficulty of securing interpreters other than such as are themselves natives of Japan, renders their examination by the United States officials peculiarly difficult, are brought over under contract made through agents in the principal cities on the Pacific coast to work under contractors for various kinds of construction in which cheap and unskilled labor can be utilized. Present indications point to a steadily increasing immigration of this character, and means should be provided to follow it to its final destination for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, whether it is in violation of law.

As will appear upon referring to the accompanying statement of receipts and disbursements, the sum of $87,725.08 was expended of the

Digitized by Google

$100,000 appropriated by Congress for the enforcement of the alien contract labor laws, leaving a balance of $12,274.92. The existence of an unexpended balance should not be taken as an indication that the amount of the appropriation was in excess of the outlay required by a strict enforcement of the provisions of the law, for, in fact, the reverse is the case, but as a further illustration of the necessity of suitable legislation authorizing the assignment to the Bureau of officers who are competent to make inquiries of the nature indicated above, and thus insure not simply the use of all of such appropriation as may be made for the enforcement of the alien contract labor law, but the greatest practicable returns for the expenditure thereof actually made, in the way of accomplishing the purposes of the acts and securing the protection of American labor from the evil effects of unfair competition with the low-priced work of aliens.

DISEASED IMMIGRANTS.

Attention is again called to the importation of diseased persons and the necessity for more stringent methods to check this growing evil. Recognizing the danger to which such arrivals exposed the people of this country and entertaining doubts, in view of the largely increased immigration of this character as to the competency or carefulness of the medical inspection at the foreign ports of embarkation, instructions were given to the Commissioners of Immigration at the ports of landing to report to the Bureau each case, accompanied by an expression of opinion by the United States Marine Hospital surgeon in charge as to whether the disease could have been detected by the exercise of reasonable care on the part of the examining medical officer of the transportation company. Such reports were made regularly for several months, and almost without exception it was certified that the disease could have been detected with reasonable care by the surgeon whose duty it was to make the physical examination of applicants for transportation to this country. The transportation line upon whose vessels such diseased aliens arrived was in each instance notified of the occurrence and of the opinion of the United States Marine Hospital surgeon and was informed that as the obvious purpose of the law—the protection of the citizens of the United States from contagion—was defeated by the mere contact during the voyage of the diseased alien with others under conditions most favorable to the propagation of the disease and the consequent probability of its development after the landing of apparently healthy aliens, action would be instituted against it in each future case under section 6 of the act approved March 3, 1891. A large number of such suits were subsequently instituted, as the evil complained of continued unabated, but were dismissed upon the ground that the penalty imposed for bringing aliens of the forbidden classes to this country, even such as suffered with contagious diseases, applied only to such cases as were actually admitted by the inspection officers. Here again there is urgent need of amendatory legislation.

From Table III it appears that 348 aliens were deported on account of having contagious diseases. These were chiefly deported from the port of New York, where the great bulk of immigrants land and where the medical service is more thoroughly organized and operated than the funds available under the restrictions imposed by the immigration laws render possible at the lesser ports, through which diseased aliens may with less difficulty secure admission. From the report of Dr. Williams, the medical officer in charge of the New York station, which is hereto

Digitized by Google

attached, it will be seen that of the 348 persons deported on the account under consideration, 36 were returned from said port having favus and 298 having trachoma, leaving only 14 as the total excluded from other ports or from New York with other contagious diseases.

By comparing these figures with those given upon the same subject in the last annual report, a falling off in the number of deportations on account of favus will be observed, but the increase in the number of trachoma cases, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts on the part of the Bureau to check the abuse, was from 110 to 298—nearly threefold. Considering the gravity of the disease and its frequent destruction of vision, the evil is one that requires vigorous measures to avoid the risk to which the influx of aliens thus afflicted exposes the people of this country.

As a means of accomplishing the desired end the recommendation made in the last annual report that physicians representing this Government be stationed at the foreign ports of embarkation for the purpose of examining into the physical condition of aliens who are about to embark for the United States is reiterated. Experience of the ability and energy of the surgeons of the United States Marine Hospital Service leaves no room to doubt that, should they be assigned to such duty, but few cases of this dangerous disease would be permitted to embark, and that, besides accomplishing the most important object of preventing the introduction of trachoma, the delay and trouble and uncertainty incident to examination at the ports of the United States, where limited accommodations and an ever increasing and continuous flow of arrivals necessitates a degree of expedition not always consistent with thoroughness, would be avoided.

As an evidence of the practical value of such inspection abroad, a report was made since the close of the year to which this refers, by Dr. Victor G. Heiser, assistant United States Marine Hospital surgeon, formerly located at New York station, from Naples, Italy, showing that within the brief space of two days he had rejected on one vessel bound for New York 4 cases of trachoma, and on another, 19 cases. (See pp. 1245–46, Public Health Reports of August 4, 1899.)

As regards the distribution among the races of those deported on account of being afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, Table III discloses the following:

Syrians	125
South Italians	80
Hebrews	53
Poles	21
All other races	69
Total	348

IMMIGRATION THROUGH CANADA.

Referring to the previously reported decrease of immigration through Victoria and Vancouver, the following table shows the arrivals of aliens at the eastern ports of Canada who admit their purpose of coming direct to the United States:

July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897	6,542
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	7,344
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	11,550

This immigration, though largely in excess of the ratio of increase at American ports, it is feared represents only a part of the number actually coming by such route into the United States. Evidence too

Digitized by Google

voluminous to reproduce here accumulates from day to day to confirm the views expressed in the last report, and no room remains for reasonable doubt that under the present system efforts to enforce the laws and regulations are in a great measure nullified by the open door through the Dominion and across our northern boundary lines.

Contract laborers have passed in at American ports, traveled to Canada, their alleged destination, and immediately returned to the United States without difficulty. Croatian immigrants in one case, who were captured and returned to Europe for violating the provisions of the alien contract labor laws, alleged that they had adopted this plan to avoid rigid examination, having been informed of the absence of impediments to entry through Canada.

The Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York reports as a frequent occurrence the recognition of aliens on the streets of that city by the officials who had assisted in their deportation.

Repeated instances have occurred of deportation of aliens, who, after rejection at a port of this country, had secured entrance by returning through Canada; and, becoming public charges after such entrance, have been returned to their own country at the expense of the immigrant fund.

There are practically no rejections of diseased persons at Canadian ports, and entirely trustworthy information comes to the Bureau from time to time through official sources that both immigrants and agents of transportation companies regard the route via the Dominion ports as devoid of every obstruction to the easy entry of the United States by even the most diseased, pauperized, or otherwise objectionable immigrants. The above figures demonstrate the correctness of that view.

The Bureau, therefore, can not too strongly reiterate its recommendations of a year ago, and urge that the immigration officials now stationed at Canadian ports be withdrawn and located at certain designated points on our northern boundary, through which alone should aliens be admitted. This would concentrate the available officers now distributed at the ports of our northern neighbor and scattered along the border, and, without causing an unreasonable delay of travel, enable the Bureau to establish border stations which would be as efficient as those at our principal seaports.

SEPARATE IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS SERVICE.

In this connection attention is again called to the necessity of an absolute divorce of the officials of this Bureau from the customs service. Daily experiences furnish proof that the union is an unnatural one, substituting for customs service, in place of an officer trained therein, another who has but little or no knowledge of it—a wrong to that branch of the service—and withdrawing from the performance of his duties an official especially appointed therefor. The time has passed when it was assumed that anybody could discharge sufficiently well the work of an inspector, and each branch of the public service has its own officers to whose success it is indispensable that he should not divide his occupation and responsibilities between duties of a totally different nature. Perhaps the ease with which our Canadian boundary line is crossed is due in part to this amalgamation, for the policy of assigning immigration officials to the supervision and control of collectors of customs prevails most extensively along that border, and elsewhere inspectors of immigration are rarely required to act as customs officers.

Digitized by Google

IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION, AND NATURALIZATION.

The views expressed in the last annual report as to the expediency of enlarging the scope of the Bureau's operations so as to embrace a record of the departure of aliens, thereby rendering it possible to form an estimate of the net annual increase of our population from this source, are repeated, as are those also which urged legislation providing for such a use of the data obtained by the Bureau on the admission of aliens to this country as would effectually prevent the abuse of our naturalization laws. As regards the latter point embarrassment has repeatedly been caused during the year by aliens—it is believed fraudulently—securing citizens' papers and claiming the custody, as of right, of their alleged families, such action being taken by them after the latter had been refused a landing upon the ground that they were among those expressly excluded by law.

By this means American citizenship, which should be regarded as a privilege to be sought from motives of patriotism and fidelity to the principles of the Constitution, is secured solely to defeat the operation of the immigration laws and to secure the landing of diseased, pauperized, or immoral aliens. Whether or not such a practice threatens the stability of our institutions by destroying that respect for them which is the only guaranty for their defense when in peril, certain it is that the laxity which prevails in accepting as evidence of the right to citizenship the statements of those whose purpose to make voters outweighs all other considerations, if unchecked, will in time impose upon the people of the United States the burden of many of the most objectionable citizens of foreign countries whom it is the express purpose of the immigration laws to exclude.

The necessity for the exercise of great care in sifting, with an eye single to the protection of American people and institutions, the vast number of arrivals from every country on the globe, who desire to live here and profit by the good order and business prosperity which prevail under our forms of State and Federal government, is illustrated by daily experiences. To cite but one of many such, attention is directed to the killing of aliens by local mobs and riots and the undenied claims which the countries of their allegiance press for indemnity for the consequent damage alleged to have been sustained by their families, thus creating a condition in which this Government becomes a guarantor of the security of those who come here solely for their own interests and placing them in this respect in a position superior to that occupied by American citizens.

As an essay at meeting this difficulty, it does not appear out of place to suggest that an alien on his arrival should be required to state if it is his purpose ultimately to renounce allegiance to his own country and become a United States citizen. If he answers in the affimative the fact should be entered of record to be used at the expiration of the required five years of residence here in verifying his asserted right to naturalization papers. If he declares that it is not his intention to become naturalized he should be required to state his purpose in coming to this country, which fact should also be recorded. In either case the greatest care should be exercised in ascertaining his fitness to land. The naturalization of aliens, which should be one of the most important functions of *somebody*, is now left to *nobody* until the alien himself thinks fit, or some politician who expects to think and vote for him believes he

Digitized by Google

should become a citizen. Then the courts are appealed to, but no other tribunal has anything to do or say in the matter.

IMMIGRATION TO HAWAII.

By the terms of the joint resolution approved July 7, 1898, annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, it was declared that, until Congress otherwise provided, all the laws of said islands then in force should so continue, except that the Federal statutes in relation to the exclusion of Chinese, with the enforcement of which this Bureau is not charged, should be extended thereto. Realizing the danger to which the United States would be exposed should the Territory of Hawaii become the dumping ground of aliens not admissible to this country, the following bill was prepared and introduced simultaneously at the session following the passage of the resolution of annexation, in both the House and Senate:

AN ACT To extend the anticontract-labor laws of the United States to Hawaii.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the laws and regulations of the United States now in force in regard to immigration, including the act approved August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled, "An Act to regulate immigration," the act approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An Act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia," the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An Act in amendment to the various acts relative to immigration and the importation of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor," the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An Act to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract-labor laws of the United States," and all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; and the acts to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, are hereby extended to and over the island of Hawaii and all adjacent islands and waters of the islands ceded to the United States by the Government of Hawaii and accepted by joint resolution of Congress, approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, so far as such laws may be applicable.

SEC. 2. That immigrant stations, with a sufficient number of officials, shall be established at such places in the said islands as, after due investigation, the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall direct.

SEC. 3. That all expenses incurred in the enforcement of this act shall be paid from the permanent appropriation, "Expenses regulating immigration" except those arising in the enforcement of the act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, hereinbefore mentioned, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

This bill was not passed, nor was anything done by Congress to alter the municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands on this subject.

Unofficial information received by the Bureau indicates the introduction into said Territory since July 7, 1898, of not less than 25,000 Japanese coolies under contract to work on the sugar plantations, besides an unknown number of Portuguese and Italians; and, in confirmation of the accompanying news item, a prominent member of the Territorial government is in Italy arranging with the Government of that Kingdom for the wholesale importation into Hawaii of the Italian peasants.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 3.*—The steamer *Alameda*, from Honolulu May 26, brings word that at a meeting of the planters it was decided to accept the proposal of the Italian Government for laborers on the same terms as those imported from the Portuguese colonies from time to time. It has been decided by the cabinet and the board of immigration that the importation of aliens should be allowed with a single provision that the laborers shall come from the northern provinces of Italy and be of the peasant class.

In view of the indiscriminate introduction into a Territory of the United States of the lowest classes of aliens, it may be apprehended

Digitized by Google

that difficulties will hereafter arise from their attempt to enter our ports, and suitable legislation is recommended to authorize the examination and rejection of aliens reaching our shores from ports of the Territory of Hawaii, though resident therein, as is now done in the case of aliens coming from foreign countries.

CUBA, PORTO RICO, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

In striking contrast to the conditions prevailing in the Territory of Hawaii, the islands now held under the rules of military occupation have been subjected to the immigration laws and regulations by action of the Secretary of War. While this Bureau has no jurisdiction over said islands, and therefore has no hand in the enforcement therein of the said laws, it believes that they are administered with commendable care and success, and that, as a consequence, hereafter when the islands have established civil governments, the handling of immigration thereto and especially therefrom to the United States, will be relieved of many of the embarrassments which must arise in the administration of our laws from the recent territorial acquirements of this Government.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LAWS.

The Bureau again recommends the repeal of the provision in section 1 of the act approved August 3, 1882, which reads: "That no greater sum shall be expended for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, at any port, than shall have been collected at such port," so that a sufficient sum may be available to enforce the law properly at every port.

Section 2 of the act approved March 3, 1891, should also be amended, substituting for the words "as by law provided" the words "as provided by an amendment to the alien contract labor law contained in the deficiency bill approved October 19, 1888 (25 Stat., L., 565)." This would remove the doubt which has been entertained as to the authority of the Department to deport any other aliens here in violation of law than such as have gained an entrance contrary to the provisions of the acts of February 26, 1885, and February 23, 1887, known as the alien contract labor laws.

In view of the large number who become public charges or inmates of penal or reformatory institutions and thus doubly burdens upon the public, it is further recommended that the term of one year within which it is now provided an alien may be deported who becomes a public charge subsequent to landing be extended to five years, and that the expense of deportation at any time during the additional four years be so apportioned as to charge the immigrant fund with the cost of the ocean transportation, leaving all other incidental outlay to be defrayed by the persons or municipality seeking relief from the burden of providing for the alien who is deported.

Attention is particularly directed to the difficulty of securing correct manifests of all alien passengers, hereinbefore referred to, as well as to the tendency of the courts to restrict and narrow the application of the immigration laws, and it is strongly recommended that amendatory acts be passed to correct the evils resulting therefrom. Thus, it is at present virtually impossible to obtain the lists prescribed by section 2 of the act of March 3, 1893, except of such as travel in the steerage. This not only lessens the chance of detecting infringements of the law by cabin passengers, but has, besides, induced the most objectionable class of aliens to secure cabin transportation as a means of escaping the vigilance of the inspection officers, which can be effectively exercised as to steerage passengers by reason of the lists or manifests containing com-

Digitized by Google

plete information as to each person named therein. In order to correct this evil, the following circular was issued, and efforts—thus far unsuccessful—were made to enforce it:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C., October 8, 1898.

To Commissioners of Immigration, Collectors of Customs, and all other officers having authority to enforce United States immigration laws:

In accordance with the provisions of section 1 of the act of March 3, 1893, you are hereby directed to require of all steamship companies and masters of vessels bringing alien immigrants into the ports of the United States complete manifests, as stated therein, of all such alien immigrants, whether traveling first or second class or in the steerage.

Said manifests must be furnished within thirty days from the date hereof, under the penalty provided in section 4 of said act.

T. V. POWDERLY,
Commissioner-General.

Approved.

O. L. SPAULDING, *Acting Secretary.*

The agents of the various steamship lines, who exhibited every disposition to comply with the instructions contained in the circular, explained their failure to be the result of circumstances beyond their control, since it was impossible to get cabin passengers, many of whom secured their transportation by wire and came aboard just as the vessel was about to sail, to report to the purser in time to have the lists made up and sworn to by the officer in command before a United States consul at the port of embarkation before the advertised time of sailing, as required by section 2 of the act of 1893. The force of this representation is obvious, and it is urged that the law be amended so as to permit the preparation of the lists or manifests prescribed in said section as to cabin passengers on board ship and verification thereof to be made at the port of landing by the usual oath or affirmation of the commanding officer before an immigrant inspector. Such a provision would apparently accomplish all the purposes of the law and seems, moreover, to be the only course practicable in view of the difficulty to be overcome.

Experience has shown also the importance of additional legislation emphasizing the fact that, as appears from section 1 of the act approved March 3, 1891, the laws and regulations apply not alone to those coming to the United States to settle but to all aliens. Unless this be so, a mere declaration of the alien that he does not purpose remaining in this country, a declaration of intention which, if true, is subject to change, takes him out of the class which is required to be manifested and otherwise removes the reasonable obstacles which are interposed between aliens and their admission, for the purpose of protecting United States citizens from the evils against which these laws are directed. The need of such legislation is furthermore emphasized by the frequent claim to exemption from the operation of the law by reason of an alleged prior residence here and the consequent possession by the alien claimant of a right of domicile, though such prior residence, if proven, was solely for the interests of the said claimant and was not coupled with any sign of a purpose on his part to assume the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship. This question has arisen as to a subject of Japan, and is likely to rise again frequently, although it would appear that no domiciliary rights which conflict with the purpose of the law in the case of Japanese immigrants should receive consideration, for they can not become citizens as readily as other aliens and are granted but three years absence at a time by the Government of the Mikado, whose paternal interest and authority follow his subjects to other countries and retain a firm hold upon their allegiance.

Digitized by Google

Differences of opinion have arisen between officials of the Bureau and the consular representatives of foreign countries involving the status of seamen who have been discharged from their vessels at American ports. Some of these seamen were actually such by training and constant pursuit, but were in a physical condition which required their isolation to prevent the spread of disease; others, it is believed, were booked as seamen merely to gain admission to the United States, since, had they come as immigrants, no question would have been raised as to the authority of the immigration officers to determine their fitness to land. In both such instances it was contended that the officers of the Bureau had no power to detain them and make the prescribed examination of aliens, but that, as seamen, they could be landed by the consuls of the countries which had issued registers to the vessels on which they came, in accordance with the navigation laws and the treaty agreements on this subject between the United States and the countries, respectively, represented by the said consuls. Many such landings have been effected at our larger ports, and in this way the purposes of the immigration laws are frequently defeated. The subject is one that demands the special action of Congress.

The recommendation made in the last annual report, that Congress increase the head tax to not less than $2, is repeated, and the Bureau directs, as a reason therefor, attention to the increased expense which will result from the inland investigations, both those recommended in commenting upon the enforcement of the alien contract-labor laws, and those in the last annual report recommending investigations of the number of alien inmates of our charitable and penal institutions, and from the physical examinations of aliens at the foreign ports of embarkation, also recommended herein as well as in the last annual report.

TABLE X.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, ON ACCOUNT OF THE IMMIGRANT FUND, FROM JULY 1, 1898, TO JUNE 30, 1899, AND THE BALANCE ON HAND JULY 1, 1899.

Ports.	Balance July 1, 1898.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balance July 1, 1899.
Alaska	$14.50			$14.50
Apalachicola	5.00			5.00
Astoria	287.50	$15.00		302.50
Baltimore, Md	85,270.70	14,751.00	$10,270.91	89,750.79
Bangor, Me	5.00			5.00
Barnstable (Provincetown)	330.50			330.50
Beaufort, N. C	240.50			240.50
Beaufort, S. C	24.00			24.00
Belfast, Me	15.00	19.00		34.00
Boston, Mass	58,986.76	19,524.00	13,078.77	65,431.99
Brashears (Teche)	70.50			70.50
Bridgeport	12.50			12.50
Brunswick	12.00	3.00		15.00
Buffalo	38.00			38.00
Cape Vincent	114.50			114.50
Charleston	52.00			52.00
Chicago	51.50			51.50
Corpus Christi	4.50			4.50
Delaware	6.00			6.00
Detroit	382.00	4.00		386.00
Duluth	338.50			338.50
Edgartown	9.50			9.50
Ellsworth	.50			.50
Fall River	130.00			130.00
Fernandina	1.50			1.50
Galveston	2,554.44	989.00	66.00	3,477.44
Genesee	21.00			21.00
Gloucester	164.50	2.00		166.50
Huron	621.50			621.50
Jacksonville	112.00	5.00		117.00
Key West	30,278.90	2,701.00		32,979.90
Marblehead	12.00			12.00
Machias	5.00	1.00		6.00
Michigan	50.50			50.50
Mobile	606.50	175.00		781.50
Newbern	2.00			2.00
New Bedford	3,711.00	251.00		3,962.00

Digitized by Google

TABLE X.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, ON ACCOUNT OF THE IMMIGRANT FUND, FROM JULY 1, 1898, to JUNE 30, 1899, ETC.—Continued.

Ports.	Balance July 1, 1898.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balance July 1, 1899.
New Haven	$31.00			$31.00
New London	2.50			2.50
New Orleans	19,621.93	$2,843.00	$1,370.60	21,094.33
Newport News	835.00	12.00		847.00
New York	773,960.05	342,307.24	198,669.64	917,597.65
Norfolk	24.50	2.00		26.50
Oregon	11.00			11.00
Oswegatchie	115.50			115.50
Oswego	2.00			2.00
Pensacola	201.00	3.00		204.00
Portland, Me	8,641.88	790.00	1,619.10	7,812.78
Portland, Oreg	2,849.00	1,321.00		4,170.00
Portsmouth	1.00			1.00
Philadelphia	76,762.79	10,526.00	13,559.45	73,729.34
Providence	32.00	1.00		33.00
Port Townsend (Puget Sound)	4,495.50	2,612.00		7,107.50
Richmond	127.50			127.50
Salem and Beverly	9.00			9.00
San Francisco	36,134.29	8,675.40	6,495.30	38,314.29
San Diego	477.50			477.50
St. Augustine	103.00			103.00
Savannah	34.00	2.00		36.00
Superior	502.50			502.50
Shieldsboro (Pearl River)	42.50	8.00		50.50
Tampa	191.50	62.00		253.50
Willamette	58.50			58.50
Wilmington, Del	39.00			39.00
Wilmington, N. C	2.00			2.00
Quebec and Halifax, Canada	141.51	11,550.00	8,143.87	3,547.64
				1,275,872.75
Vancouver, British Columbia		2,303.00	4,235.06	
Total	1,109,991.75	421,457.64	257,508.70	1,273,940.69
Less amount Ellis Island (improvement of), miscellaneous accounts, etc., as per statement June 30, 1898	$813,068.52			
Less amount Quebec and Halifax expenditures exceed receipts 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896	5,083.36			
Less amount Vancouver expenditures exceed receipts 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897	6,968.82			
	825,120.70			825,120.70
Balance July 1, 1898	284,871.05			448,819.99
Less miscellaneous account from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899			30,493.56	30,493.56
Total	284,871.05	421,457.64	288,002.26	
Balance July 1, 1899				418,326.43

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES.

Ports.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Baltimore, Md	$2,484.95	$3,096.91	$1,769.45	$2,919.60
Boston, Mass	3,280.15	3,335.55	3,196.46	3,266.61
Galveston, Tex	66.00			
Miscellaneous account	7,134.14	7,855.00	8,383.78	7,120.64
New Orleans, La	371.30	385.55	365.50	248.25
New York, N. Y	44,305.54	45,549.00	49,806.67	59,008.43
Philadelphia, Pa	3,361.69	3,512.96	3,250.13	3,434.67
Portland, Me	300.00	432.00	573.00	314.10
Quebec and Halifax, Canada	1,809.85	2,145.54	2,012.73	2,175.75
San Francisco, Cal	1,309.00	1,761.55	1,766.00	1,658.75
Vancouver, British Columbia	1,062.31	1,155.97	517.38	1,499.40
Total	65,484.93	69,230.03	71,641.10	81,646.20
Appropriation for the enforcement of alien contract labor laws, 1899				100,000.00
Disbursements on account of salaries and traveling expenses of inspectors, together with amount expended in the deportation of aliens here in violation of law				87,725.08

Digitized by Google

The foregoing report of receipts and expenditures shows a net balance on hand at the close of the year of $418,326.43. This amount exhibits a gain, as compared with the funds on hand when the last report was made, of $133,455.38. The total expense incurred during the period under consideration for the enforcement of the immigration laws, exclusive of the alien contract labor laws, was $288,002.26, and the total receipts for the same period aggregated $421,457.64.

The balance on hand, $418,326.43, is chargeable with the following amounts, payable by the terms of the acts approved July 1, 1898, and March 3, 1899: $290,850, as follows—June 30, 1899, $100,000; July 1, 1899, $190,850; total, $290,850—for the cost of the construction of the new buildings on Ellis Island. This will leave a balance of $127,476.43. This balance, with subsequent accumulations, is subject to a deduction of $50,000 per year for four years, making in all $490,850 for said buildings at Ellis Island.

In view of these drains upon the fund, and the necessity of providing for such contingencies as the cessation of an income from the head tax, consequent upon war or the breaking out of a serious epidemic disease, it is obvious that the amount on hand is very small, and that, apart from the recommendations herein for an extension of the service, considerations of prudence and forethought dictate the importance of increasing the per capita tax on aliens.

IMMIGRANT STATIONS.

The reports from the commissioners at the various immigrant stations at the principal seaports of the country show that, assisted by competent, if in some instances numerically insufficient, corps of officials, they are successfully enforcing the laws and at the same time maintaining pleasant, and therefore mutually helpful, relations with the transportation lines engaged in bringing immigrants to this country.

It is but just to refer especially to the conduct of the station at the port of New York with commendation. In consequence of the destruction by fire of the buildings on Ellis Island, the entire force was removed to the very inconvenient and cramped accommodations of the old Barge Office. In order to find room for those who were absolutely indispensable, many were necessarily dismissed, thus reducing the force at the commissioner's disposal to the lowest number consistent with reasonable safety. This force had to be reorganized to suit the new conditions, every detail of the work had to be performed as before—medical examination, inspection by immigrant officials, hospital care, food, and accommodation for those detained pending examination, together with the numberless details arising in the course of such work. Under these adverse circumstances the work has progressed uninterruptedly and satisfactorily.

One of the chief difficulties—the disposition of immigrants who were detained for examination as to their right to land—was met by chartering the steamboat *Narragansett* of the Providence and Stonington Line, temporarily out of commission. This vessel was altered to adapt it to the use intended, was furnished completely, and was fitted up with apparatus for heat, water, and lighting, and moored to the wharf at Ellis Island, where it furnishes ample sleeping accommodation for 800 immigrants, and quarters for matron, physician, and necessary attendants.

The largely increased immigration, however, and the long continued restriction of the force under the charge of the Commissioner at New York within the very narrow limits of the present accommodations, totally inadequate for the purpose and resorted to as a temporary expe-

Digitized by Google

dient, attach conditions to the administration of the laws at that port which daily prove more serious obstacles to the successful handling of a business which demands both expedition and thoroughness. As the great bulk of aliens reach this country through that port, and the success to which the endeavors of the Bureau attain must chiefly depend upon the efficiency of the work done, the importance of expediting the erection of the Ellis Island buildings can not be too strongly urged.

Inasmuch as the construction of these buildings is exclusively in charge of the Supervising Architect, the Bureau is powerless to do more to expedite their completion than to show how the existing conditions in this respect impede the work of the officials at said port.

With every indication of a proportionate increase in the immigration during the ensuing year, the Bureau confesses to serious apprehensions, unless the buildings can be pushed to completion, for the good health of the immigrants and immigration officials, the safe keeping and humane accommodation of the former, and the efficient execution of the laws.

REPORT OF MARINE-HOSPITAL SURGEON AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Herewith is given the report of the Marine-Hospital surgeon at New York, from which may be seen the method and system observed at our principal port of entry in examining immigrants, as well for the purpose of giving them the care which considerations of humanity dictate as for the purpose of protecting American citizens from disease, and the community as far as practicable from an influx of gross immorality.

MEDICAL DIVISION,
OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, N. Y., August 7, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the transactions of the medical division of the immigration service at this port for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

The number of patients treated in hospital shows an increase of 50 per cent over the previous year, corresponding to the increase in immigration.

The death rate shows an increase over the preceding year, this being due to an increased proportion of acute contagious cases.

Of chronic contagious diseases certified as rejected the report shows a decrease in cases of favus. There has been a marked increase in the number of cases of trachoma, the disease being found chiefly among Syrians, Armenians, Greeks, and Turks.

Owing to the increase in the number of patients requiring treatment, the lack of a proper hospital for their accommodation has been keenly felt, and it is hoped that the projected hospital on Ellis Island will be built without delay.

I desire to record my appreciation of the faithful and efficient work done by the several members of the staff of this division.

Respectfully, yours,
L. L. WILLIAMS,
Surgeon, Marine-Hospital Service, in Charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Barge Office, New York.

SUMMARY OF HOSPITAL TRANSACTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

Patients in hospital at beginning of year	51
Patients admitted to hospital during the year	1,811
Total treated (men, 720; women, 572; male children, 292; female children, 278)	1,862
Births (male, 5; female, 3)	8
Deaths (men, 9; women, 12; male children, 22; female children, 24)	67
Pay patients treated during the year	1,756
Free patients treated during the year	106
Days' treatment for pay patients	20,639
Days' treatment for free patients	1,450
Total days' treatment for hospital cases	22,089
Average daily attendance in hospital	60.5
Patients in hospital at the end of year (men, 17; women, 11; male children, 6; female children, 10)	44

Digitized by Google

Detailed Report of Hospital Transactions.

Hospitals.	On hand July 1, 1898.	Admitted during year.	Total treated.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.	Remaining June 30, 1899.	Deported.	Number of days' treatment.
Health department	7	312	319	282			23	14		7,147
Immigrant wards, Long Island College Hospital	44	1,499	1,543	935	29	505	44	30	449	14,942

Average number of days' treatment in each hospital:
Health department hospitals 23
Immigrant wards, Long Island College Hospital 9.67

Nationality of Patients Treated.

Nationality.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
Cuba	1				1
Egypt	1				1
Ireland	19	36	1	4	60
West Indies		1			1
Malta		2			2
Turkey	1				1
England	7	3	1	1	12
Wales		1	2	1	4
Scotland	1	3		1	5
Germany	28	27	10	6	71
France	7	1		1	9
Russia	116	146	95	94	451
Poland		1			1
Switzerland	2	4	2	1	9
Sweden	9	6			15
Norway	8	3	4		15
Holland	2	2	1		5
Italy	239	166	108	96	609
Roumania	7	5	1	3	16
Portugal	4	4	1	5	14
Spain	2				2
Denmark	3	2		1	6
Hungary	23	32	15	6	76
Austria	97	64	33	39	233
Bohemia		1		2	3
Finland	7	2	2		11
Syria	110	52	14	14	190
Armenia	9	5	1	2	17
Greece	17	3	1	1	22
Total	720	572	292	278	1,862

Deported on medical certificates:
Disabled immigrants from hospital 442
Disabled immigrants (not hospital cases) 117
Insane immigrants from hospital 7
Insane immigrants (not removed from ships) 15
Total 581

Work of the Medical Examiners.

Steerage passengers inspected upon arrival	266,144
Of these there were physically examined and sent to hospital	1,699
Rejected and sent before the board for action	967
Certified and sent before the board for action	277
Recorded (minor defects)	7,032
Landed cases applying for relief	235
Of these there were physically examined and sent to hospital	102
Certified for deportation and remained in city awaiting return	51
Treated in dispensary (out relief)	9
Rejected (no case for medical division)	73
First-cabin passengers inspected upon arrival	18,541
Second-cabin passengers inspected upon arrival	18,958
First-cabin passengers recorded (minor defects)	40
Second-cabin passengers recorded (minor defects)	252
Second-cabin passengers brought to Barge Office	33
Second-cabin passengers certified (rejected)	24
Second-cabin passengers sent to hospital	10

Digitized by Google

BALANCE SHEET.

To library and microscope on hand	$329.74	By library, microscope, and furniture on hand	$419.25
To Health Department	14,588.00	By bills rendered steamship companies	28,705.55
To Long Island College Hospital	11,865.20	To salaries and commutation for quarters of officers, United States Marine-Hospital Service, paid by United States Marine-Hospital Service	9,585.65
To burials	973.75	Care of immigrants, charged to the immigrant fund	770.40
To transportation of contagious cases	741.00	Car fares, ferriage, etc	80.25
To transportation of noncontagious cases	1,308.00	Medical supplies	152.50
To car fares, ferriage, etc	80.25	Meals furnished officers, United States Marine-Hospital Service, on duty before or after office hours	425.63
To furniture	86.26	Subsistence and quarters, officers, United States immigration service	781.10
To electric bell	3.25	Salaries of officers, clerk, and attendant, United States immigration service	5,469.30
To medical supplies furnished	152.50		
To meals furnished officers of United States Marine-Hospital Service on duty before or after office hours	425.63		
To subsistence and commutation for quarters, officers United States immigration service	781.10		
To salaries of officers, clerk, and messenger, United States immigration service	5,469.30		
To salaries of officers, United States Marine-Hospital Service	8,144.35		
To commutation for quarters of officers, United States Marine-Hospital Service	1,441.30	To balance	
	46,389.63		46,389.63

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT.

Diseases and injuries of patients treated in hospital by the United States Immigration Service, port of New York, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Diseases. (Follow in order and arrangement the nosology of the Official Nomenclature of Diseases.)	Remaining under treatment from previous month.	Received during the month.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Deported.	Deserted.	Admitted by Board.	Admitted by Department.
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.						
Smallpox		35	35	31			4					
Chickenpox		3	3	3								
Measles	4	154	158	137			13	8				
Scarlet fever	1	14	15	10			4	1				
Diphtheria		11	11	9			2					
Influenza		3	3	2			1					
Mumps		1	1	1								
Cerebro-spinal meningitis		5	5				3	2				
Simple continued fever		3	3	3								
Enteric fever		8	8	7			1					
Dysentery		3	3	1		1	1		1			
Intermittent fever	1	27	28									
Malarial fever		4	4	4								
Malarial cachexia		1	1	1								
Erysipelas		2	2	2								
Tubercle of lung		38	38		3	31	2	2	21		13	
Tubercle of bone		1	1			1			1			
Tuberculosis, general		1	1			1					1	
Syphilis, secondary	1	1	2			2			2			
Gonorrhea		2	2	2								
Lumbricoides ascaris		1	1	1								
Effects seasickness		7	7	7								
Effects of heat		1	1				1					
Rheumatism		19	19	18		1			1			
Rheumatism, chronic		2	2			2			2			
Gout		1	1			1			1			
Anæmia		4	4	1	2	1			1			
Debility		20	20	16	3	1			2		2	
Debility, senile		2	2			2					2	
Anæmia, chronic		1	1			1			1			
Paralysis:												
Partial		1	1			1			1			
Bulbar		1	1			1			1			
Epilepsy		2	2			2			2			
Sciatica		1	1			1			1			
Hysteria		2	2	2								
Insanity		7	7			7			7			
Melancholia		1	1			1			1			
Mental insufficiency		1	1			1			1			

Digitized by Google

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT—Continued.

Diseases and injuries of patients treated in hospital by the United States Immigration Service, port of New York, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899—Continued.

Diseases. (Follow in order and arrangement the nosology of the Official Nomenclature of Diseases.)	Remaining under treatment from previous month.	Received during the month.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.				Remaining under treatment.	Deported.	Deserted.	Admitted by Board.	Admitted by Department.
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.					
Conjunctivitis:												
Granular	4	308	312	1	2	304		5	298	2	3	3
Acute		66	66	66								
Purulent		5	5	5								
Phlyctenular		2	2	2								
Keratitis		15	15	14				1				
Ulcer of cornea	1	4	5	4		1			1			
Glaucoma		2	2		2				2			
Cataract left eye		1	1			1						
Atrophy eyeball		1	1			1						
Opacity of cornea		1	1			1						
Blepharitis		9	9	9								
Stye		1	1	1								
Increasing blindness		1	1			1					1	
Abscess lachrymal sac		1	1			1			1			
Inflammation middle ear		7	7	7								
Suppuration middle ear	2		2	2								
Inflammation mastoid		1	1	1								
Valvular disease heart:												
Mitral		27	27			25	1	1	11		12	
Aortic		6	6		1	4		1	3		2	
Abscess thoracic walls		1	1	1								
Varix		1	1	1								
Blind both eyes		1	1			1			1			
Bronchitis:												
Acute		24	24	24								
Chronic		3	3		1	2			1			
Congestion lungs		1	1	1								
Pneumonia:												
Lobar	2	50	52	44			8		1			
Lobular	1	7	8	4			4					
Broncho pneumonia		8	8	5			3					
Pleurisy		9	9	9								
Alveolar abscess		10	10	9				1				
Tonsilitis		10	10	10								
Pharyngitis, acute		3	3	3								
Ulceration pharynx		1	1	1								
Inflammation mouth		1	1	1								
Epistaxis		1	1	1								
Empyema		1	1	1								
Pyemia		1	1				1					
Appendicitis		1	1					1				
Phlebitis		1	1	1								
Hemiplegia		1	1					1				
Marasmus		7	7		4		3					
Impaction of colon	1		1	1								
Inflammation:												
Stomach and intestines		9	9	5	1		3		1			
Stomach, acute		5	5	5								
Stomach, chronic		2	2		1	1			1			
Intestines		9	9	7			2					
Hernia:												
Inguinal		2	2	1		1			1			
Strangulated		1	1				1					
Constipation		4	4	4								
Colic		2	2	2								
Cirrhosis of liver		1	1			1			1			
Jaundice		1	1	1								
Jaundice, catarrhal		1	1	1								
Peritonitis		1	1				1					
Inflammation lymph glands, groin		2	2	2								
Lymphangitis		5	5	5								
Nephritis, acute		3	3	1			2					
Bright's disease		3	3			2	1		2			
Paraphimosis		1	1	1								
Ulcer of penis		3	3	3								
Epididymitis		2	2	2								
Masturbation		1	1			1			1			
Abortion, effects of		6	6	5				1	1			
Effects childbirth		18	18	17	1				1			
Pregnancy		37	37	8		28		1	12		16	

Digitized by Google

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT—Continued.

Diseases and injuries of patients treated in hospital by the United States Immigration Service, port of New York, during the year ending June 30, 1899—Continued.

Diseases. (Follow in order and arrangement the nosology of the Official Nomenclature of Diseases.)	Remaining under treatment from previous month.	Received during the month.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.				Remaining under treatment.	Deported.	Deserted.	Admitted by Board.	Admitted by Department.
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.					
Parturition	1	2	3	2				1				
Premature birth		2	2				2					
Inflammation:												
Ovaries		1	1	1								
Uterus		1	1	1								
Spinal cord		1	1				1					
Inflammation, connective tissue:												
Face		1	1	1								
Neck		2	2	2								
Arm		3	3	3								
Hand		2	2	2								
Abscess, connective tissue:												
Face		1	1	1								
Cheek		3	3	3								
Jaw		3	3	3								
Neck		7	7	7								
Hand		3	3	3								
Thumb		2	2	2								
Foot		1	1	1								
Leg	1		1	1								
Suppuration connective tissue, hand		1	1	1								
Inflammation joint:												
Hip		1	1	1								
Knee		1	1	1								
Ankylosis, knee	1		1			1			1			
Rupture muscles, tongue		1	1	1								
Necrosis bone, jaw		1	1			1			1			
Spinal sclerosis		1	1			1						
Papilloma, eyelid		1	1	1								
Tumor:												
Neck		1	1	1								
Scalp		1	1	1								
Uterus		2	2	2		2			1			
Cancer, foot		1	1			1					1	
Foreign body in eye		1	1	1								
Eczema:												
Scalp	2	20	22	22								
Head and face		2	2	2								
Neck		6	6	6								
Universalis		1	1	1								
Chronic		1	1	1								
Erythema		1	1	1								
Scabies	1	8	9	7				2				
Ringworm, face	2	4	6	6								
Favus	9	39	48	5	8	33		2	36		6	
Seborrhea, scalp		5	5	2	1			2				
Prurigo		1	1	1								
Impetigo		4	4	4								
Sycosis		4	4	4								
Impetigo, contagiosa		1	1			1			1			
Herpes, pustuloso		1	1	1								
Ulcer, skin:												
Scrotum		1	1	1								
Foot		3	3	3								
Œdema, feet		2	2	2								
Chilblains		1	1	1								
Hyperidrosis		2	2	2								
Carbuncle, neck		4	4	4								
Boils of—												
Face		2	2	2								
Neck		2	2	2								
Frostbite, fingers		1	1	1								
Burn of skin, leg		2	2	2								
Crushed fingers		1	1	1								
Crushed hand		1	1	1								
Cellulitis, arm		2	2	2								
Infected vaccination		1	1	1								
Abscess, scalp		3	3	3								
Wounds:												
Scalp		9	9	9								
Forehead		2	2	2								

Digitized by Google

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT—Continued.

Diseases and injuries of patients treated in hospital by the United States Immigration Service, port of New York, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899—Continued.

Diseases. (Follow in order and arrangement the nosology of the Official Nomenclature of Diseases.)	Remaining under treatment from previous month.	Received during the month.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Deported.	Deserted.	Admitted by Board.	Admitted by Department.
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.						
Wounds—Continued.												
Fingers	1	7	8	8								
Fingers, lacerated		1	1	1								
Hand		6	6	5				1				
Hand, infected		2	2	2								
Hand, gunshot		1	1	1								
Wrist		3	3	3								
Thigh		1	1	1								
Knee, infected		1	1	1								
Leg, incised		2	2	2								
Leg, lacerated	1	2	3	3								
Foot		3	3	3								
Contusion:												
Finger		1	1	1								
Knee		1	1	1								
Leg		4	4	4					1			
Dislocation:												
Shoulder		1	1					1				
Wrist		1	1	1								
Sprain, ankle		3	3	3								
Fracture:												
Skull, external table	1		1	1								
Clavicle		1	1	1								
Humerus	1		1	1								
Radius		3	3	3								
Ulna		1	1	1								
Ribs		2	2	2								
Femur	1	3	4	4								
Tibia		3	2	3								
Fibula		1	1	1								
Infancy	1	32	33			30	2	1	3			
Observation	2	102	104	103				1				
Accompanying	8	325	333	326				7	18			
Total	51	1,811	1,862	1217	29	505	67	44	449	2	59	3

Rate of mortality, exclusive of accompanying, 4§ per cent.

L. L. WILLIAMS,
Surgeon, United States Marine-Hospital Service.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. V. POWDERLY,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Digitized by Google